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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

* * * * *

IN RE: Case No. 21-50466-btb
(Chapter 13)

JULIANA MAYER LOZA,
Debtor.

**DEBTOR'S MOTION FOR
RECONSIDERATION OF ORDER [DE
17], TO AMEND JUDGMENT, FOR
NEW HEARING, OR
ALTERNATIVELY, FOR ADDITIONAL
FINDINGS PURSUANT TO
FRBP 9023, 9024 AND 7052**

Hearing Date: TBD
Hearing Time:
Est. Time: 30 minutes
Set by: Calendar Clerk

_____/

JULIANA MAYER LOZA ("Debtor"), by and through her attorney, STEPHEN R. HARRIS, ESQ., of HARRIS LAW PRACTICE LLC, hereby files her DEBTOR'S MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF ORDER [DE 17], TO AMEND JUDGMENT, FOR NEW HEARING, OR ALTERNATIVELY, FOR ADDITIONAL FINDINGS PURSUANT TO FRBP 9023, 9024 AND 7052 ("Motion"). This Motion is based on the papers and pleadings on file in this case of which the Court may take judicial notice under Fed. R. Evid. 201, the following points and authorities and any oral argument presented by counsel.

BACKGROUND

1. Debtor filed a voluntary petition for Chapter 13 bankruptcy relief on June 22, 2021, at approximately 6:18 p.m. PDT (*See* DE 1).

2. At the time the Debtor's case was filed, she owned a legal, equitable, and beneficial interest in the real property located at 429 Panorama Drive, Stateline, Douglas County, NV 89449 ("Real Property").

3. The Debtor, her deceased husband, Ray Warren Exley, M.D., and their pension plan, Athena Medical Group Defined Contribution Pension Plan and Trust Number Three ("Athena"), all have a long and tortured litigation history with Leverty & Associates Law Chtd., a Nevada corporation ("Leverty") and in particular one of its principals, Vernon E. Leverty, Esq. ("Mr. Leverty"). As a result, there were, and are, several state and federal civil actions involving Leverty and the Debtor in her capacity as Co-Trustee or Special Administrator.

4. Despite having actual notice of the bankruptcy petition and knowledge that the Debtor had a legal, equitable, and beneficial interest in the Real Property individually and in her various capacities because of her roles as trustee, special administrator, and beneficiary, Leverty and Allied Foreclosure Services ("Allied") willfully foreclosed on the Real Property on June 23, 2021. The foreclosure sale violated the 11 U.S.C. § 362 automatic stay which was immediately in force and effect upon commencement of this Chapter 13 case.

5. As a result of Leverty and Allied's blatant and willful violation of the 11 U.S.C. § 362(a) automatic stay, the Debtor had to file an emergency DEBTOR'S MOTION FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST LEVERTY & ASSOCIATES LAW, CHTD. AND ALLIED FORECLOSURE SERVICES FOR WILLFUL VIOLATION OF THE §362(a) AUTOMATIC STAY AND TO DECLARE FORECLOSURE SALE VOID AB INITIO (DE 7) ("Sanctions Motion"). The Debtor also sought a hearing on the Sanctions Motion on shortened time, because of the urgency in determining that the foreclosure sale was void. As a result, this Court entered its Order Shortening Time (DE 11), scheduling the hearing on the Sanctions Motion for June 25, 2021, at 10:00 a.m. and making any oppositions due by 9:00 a.m. on June 25, 2021. *See* DE 11. On June 25, 2021, Leverty and Allied filed their Opposition to the Sanctions Motion (DE 14).

6. On June 25, 2021, at 10:00 a.m., this Court held the hearing on the Sanctions Motion and listened to oral argument for and against the relief requested. The Court did not make a ruling at the time and took the matter under advisement. A transcript of the June 25, 2021,

1 hearing on the Sanctions Motion is attached hereto as **Exhibit A** (“Transcript”).

2 7. On July 23, 2021, the Court then entered its ORDER REGARDING DEBTOR’S
3 MOTION FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST LEVERTY & ASSOCIATES LAW, CHTD. AND
4 ALLIED FORECLOSURE SERVICES FOR WILLFUL VIOLATION OF THE §362(a)
5 AUTOMATIC STAY AND TO DECLARE FORECLOSURE SALE VOID AB INITIO (DE 17)
6 (“Order”). The Order denied the Sanctions Motion, holding that at the time of the Debtor’s
7 bankruptcy filing on June 22, 2021, title to the Real Property was in the name of Ray Warren
8 Exley, M.D., and that the Debtor had no legal or equitable interest in the subject Real Property at
9 the time of the bankruptcy filing and/or foreclosure sale. The Debtor now seeks reconsideration
10 of the Court’s Order, an amended judgment, a new hearing, or alternatively, additional findings
11 so that the Debtor may have a record of the Court’s reasoning for appeal. The relief is requested
12 under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9023, 9024, and 7052.

13 8. The basis for this Motion is an error of law, mistake, to present new evidence, and
14 to prevent manifest injustice, because if the Court found that the Real Property was held in the
15 name of Ray Warren Exley, M.D., there is no doubt that the Debtor held a legal and equitable
16 interest in the Real Property under 11 U.S.C. § 541(a)(5)(A) as Dr. Exley’s sole beneficiary. On
17 the Petition Date, the Debtor also held legal and equitable interests in the Real Property in her
18 various other capacities, including all community property interests in the Real Property under 11
19 U.S.C. § 541(a)(2) as Dr. Exley’s spouse of several years in Nevada and California—both
20 community property states.

21 9. The Debtor appreciates that the Sanctions Motion was heard on extremely short
22 notice because of the urgency in seeking an order to void the foreclosure sale. But if the Court
23 believed the Real Property was held in Dr. Exley’s name rather than in the Debtor’s name as she
24 contended, then an evidentiary hearing should have been scheduled if it was not self-evident that
25 the Debtor has a legal and equitable interest in the Real Property as Dr. Exley’s spouse, widow,
26 and beneficiary.

27 10. For these reasons, the Debtor respectfully requests an amended order, new hearing,
28 or additional findings explaining the Court’s reasoning as to how the Debtor does not have a legal

1 and equitable interest in inherited property and community property subject to the automatic stay
2 when 11 U.S.C. §§ 541(a)(2), (a)(5)(A), and 11 U.S.C. § 362(a) expressly say otherwise.

3 LEGAL ARGUMENT

4 A. Reconsideration and amendment of the Order is warranted due to an error of law, 5 mistake, new evidence, and to prevent manifest injustice.

6 The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, as incorporated by the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy
7 Procedure do not per se recognize a motion for reconsideration. *Captain Blythers, Inc. v.*
8 *Thompson (In re Captain Blythers, Inc.)*, 311 B.R. 530, 539 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 2004). However,
9 the rules recognize a motion to alter or amend a judgment, Fed. R. Civ. P. 59, Fed. R. Bankr. P.
10 9023, and a motion for relief from judgment Fed. R. Civ. P. 60, Fed. R. Bank. P. 9024. Courts
11 will therefore consider motions under FRBP 9023 or 9024 as “motions for reconsideration.” *See*
12 *In re Walker*, 332 B.R. 820, 826–832 (Bankr. D. Nev. 2005). Wright, Miller & Kane have set
13 forth four grounds upon which a motion under Rule 59 may be granted:

14 First, the movant may demonstrate that the motion is necessary to correct manifest
15 errors of law or fact upon which the judgment is based. Second, the motion may
16 be granted so that the moving party may present newly discovered or previously
17 unavailable evidence. Third, the motion will be granted if necessary to prevent
18 manifest injustice....Fourth, a Rule 59(e) motion may be justified by an intervening
19 change in controlling law.

20 *Id.*, citing, 11 CHARLES ALAN WRIGHT, ARTHUR R. MILLER & MARY K. KANE,
21 FEDERAL PRACTICE & PROCEDURE: CIVIL 2D §2810.1 (1995).

22 Other courts have likewise agreed that a motion to reconsider under FRBP 9023 must rely
23 on one of three major grounds: “(1) an intervening change in controlling law; (2) the availability
24 of new evidence; or (3) the need to correct clear error [of law] or prevent manifest injustice.” *In*
25 *re Integrated Health Servs.*, 258 B.R. 96 (Bankr. D. Del. 2001) (quoting *Natural l Resources*
26 *Defense Council v. United States Env'tl. Protection Agency*, 705 F. Supp. 698, 702 (D.D.C. 1989);
27 *Harsco Corp. v. Zlotnicki*, 779 F.2d 906, 908 (3d Cir. 1985)) (“The purpose of a motion for
28 reconsideration is to correct manifest errors of law or fact or to present newly discovered

1 evidence”); *Dentsply Int’l., Inc. v. Kerr Mfg. Co.*, 42 F. Supp. 2d 385, 417 (D. Del. 1999)
 2 (“[motions for reargument] should be granted sparingly and should not be used to rehash
 3 arguments already briefed or allow a ‘never-ending’ polemic between the litigants and the
 4 Court”).

5 Here, the Debtor was not aware before she filed her Sanctions Motion that Leverty and
 6 Allied were going to claim the Real Property was still held in Dr. Exley’s name because that was
 7 not the reason their counsel gave Debtor’s counsel as their excuse for refusing to postpone the
 8 foreclosure sale on June 23, 2021, nor is said excuse consistent with their filings in other cases
 9 regarding the subject property.

10 Indeed, after the foreclosure sale, attended by Patrick Leverty, Esq. of the Leverty Law
 11 Firm and Debtor’s co-counsel, Gene Kaufman, Esq., the two spoke wherein Mr. P. Leverty was
 12 adamant that Leverty and Allied did not violate the automatic stay because the property was not
 13 assigned to the Debtor individually, despite Quitclaim Deeds recorded on June 21, 2021, due to
 14 issues of the order in which the deeds were signed¹.

15 Then suddenly in its Opposition on the date of the hearing of the Sanctions Motion,
 16 Leverty instead argued that title to the Real Property was still legally held in Dr. Exley’s name
 17 rather than being held by Athena, a qualified ERISA Pension Plan and Trust which was owner as
 18 well as holder of a Deed of Trust against the property, which the recorded Quitclaim Deeds sought
 19 to rectify.

20 However, if the issue was that Dr. Exley was the legal owner of the Real Property, then
 21 the Debtor’s legal and equitable interest in the Real Property was even more self-evident because
 22 the Debtor is Dr. Exley’s surviving widow in a community property state.

23 In light of the fact that Leverty was now contending at the June 25 hearing that the Real
 24 Property still belonged to Dr. Exley, the Debtor formally lodged Dr. Exley’s wills on July 22,
 25 2021, with the Ninth Judicial District Court, Douglas County, Nevada, in the case entitled *In the*

26 ¹. Leverty contended the transfer from Exley’s estate to Athena and then to Loza was invalid solely because of the
 27 **order in which the documents were signed**. Specifically, Leverty contended the Quitclaim Deed granting the
 28 property from Dr. Exley’s Estate to Athena was not signed until after the Quitclaim Deed granting the Real
 Property from Athena to Debtor, and thus Athena did not hold any interest to transfer because Athena did not
 accept its interest in the Real Property until the next day after it had assigned the rights to Debtor. *See Sanctions*
Motion at 6:4–16. This contention is belied by NRS 111.160 (after-acquired title passes to grantee).

1 *Matter of the Estate of Ray Warren Exley, Deceased*, Case No. 20-PB-00129. See Notice of
 2 *Lodged Wills* attached hereto as **Exhibit B**. This evidence was not available at the time of the
 3 hearing on the Sanctions Motion because the wills had not yet been lodged.

4 The Debtor also owns a community interest in the Real Property. In Nevada, all property
 5 acquired after marriage by either spouse or both spouses are community property unless otherwise
 6 provided. NRS 123.220. And except as otherwise provided, upon the death of either spouse an
 7 undivided one-half interest in the community property is the property of the surviving spouse and
 8 his or her sole separate property. NRS 123.250. Thus, even without knowing the details of Dr.
 9 Exley's wills which named the Debtor as his sole beneficiary, the Debtor owned some presumed
 10 community property interest in the Real Property. This is so even if some interest in the Real
 11 Property may have been Dr. Exley's separate property before the marriage because community
 12 earnings were presumed to be used to maintain the property during the parties' marriage.

13 None of the parties dispute that the Debtor and Dr. Exley were married or that they resided
 14 in both Nevada and/or California, which are both community property states. And the subject
 15 Real Property is in Nevada. Therefore, if the Court determined that the Real Property was legally
 16 titled in Dr. Exley's name, then at a minimum the Court was required to next determine what kind
 17 of community property or other beneficial interest the Debtor had in the Real Property as Dr.
 18 Exley's widow and presumptive heir. But the Court's Order does not explain its reasoning for
 19 how it could conclude that the Real Property was held in Dr. Exley's name on the Petition Date,
 20 but that the Debtor did not have any legal or equitable interest in the Real Property.

21 Due to Leverty's extensive litigation history with Exley, Loza and Athena, Leverty was
 22 well informed as to the status of Dr. Exley and Ms. Loza and their Real Property. For example,
 23 on March 12, 2021, Leverty filed a Writ of Execution in Nevada U.S. District court case 3:17-cv-
 24 0175. In Leverty's Motion for a Writ of Execution [ECF 181-1 case 3:17-cv-0175], Leverty
 25 states:

26 "[A]ction, in favor of Leverty & Associates Law Chtd. as Judgment
 27 Creditor and against **Ray Warren Exley**, deceased and **Juliana Loza**
 28 as **Judgment Debtors**. . ." [ECF 181-1 at 1:18-19 case 3:17-cv-0175]

(emphasis added).

Said assets include real property of said debtors, including Douglas County Assessor Parcel Number 1318-25-111-017, real property situated in the County of Douglas, State of Nevada, commonly known by its physical address of 429 Panorama Drive, Stateline, Nevada 89449. [ECF 181-1 at 3:3-5 case 3:17-cv-0175] (emphasis added).

Thus, when Levery asked the U.S. District Court to include the Real Property to satisfy its judgment which a Ninth Circuit appellate ruling² had excluded, Levery was unconcerned with differentiating between Loza and Exley, stating they were both “**judgment debtors**,” specifically with respect to the subject Real Property. After making those judicial admissions, Levery cannot now claim that the Debtor, Ms. Loza, has no interest in the Real Property.

B. The Court impermissibly shifted the burden of proof on the Debtor to invoke the automatic stay.

Upon the filing of a bankruptcy case, § 362(a) imposes an automatic stay on all creditor collection activities against the debtor. *See* 11 U.S.C. § 362(a). Section 362(a) provides in part: “A petition filed under section 301, 302 or 303 . . . operates as a stay, applicable to all entities, of . . . (3) any act to obtain possession of property of the estate or of property from the estate or to exercise control over property of the estate. . . .” The stay likewise applies to “any act to . . . enforce any lien against property of the estate.” and “any act to . . . enforce against property of the debtor any lien to the extent that such lien secures a claim that arose before commencement of the case.” 11 U.S.C. §§ 362(a)(4) and (5).

As the Debtor stated in her Sanctions Motion, the purpose of the automatic stay is to give the debtor a breathing spell from his or her creditors, to stop all collection efforts, harassment, and foreclosure actions. *First Nat’l Bank of Anchorage and Alaska Title Guaranty Co. (In re Roach)*, 660 F.2d 1316, 1318 (9th Cir. 1981) (citations omitted). And “functionally the automatic

² The Ninth Circuit affirmed the district court’s order expunging the 2018 lis pendens recorded by Levery against the subject Real Property and rejected the assertion that the district court’s order enforcing the settlement agreement with Exley gave Levery a legal interest in the Real Property. [See ECF 178 case 3:17-cv-0175]

1 stay is a combination of a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction.” *In re Henry*,
 2 266 B.R. 457 (Bankr. C.D. Cal. 2001). But importantly, the automatic stay differs from a
 3 temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction in six ways: (1) it is automatic upon the
 4 filing of a bankruptcy petition and does not require a court order; (2) **a debtor is not required to**
 5 **carry any burden of proof or provide any level of evidence to obtain it**; (3) a creditor is not
 6 entitled to be heard, or even to be given notice, before it is imposed; (4) it requires no bond; (5)
 7 it is binding on all creditors, whether or not they have notice of it, and lack of notice is chiefly a
 8 defense to punitive damages. *Id.* (emphasis added).

9 It is impossible to know from the Court’s Order what its reasoning was for finding that
 10 the automatic stay did not protect the Real Property, especially when the Debtor maintained that
 11 she had a legal and equitable interest in the Real Property in her various roles regardless of who
 12 held legal title. *See Sanctions Motion* at 3:12–15, 6:25–28. The Debtor’s co-counsel, Mr.
 13 Kaufmann, also advised the Court at the hearing that the Debtor had an equitable interest in Dr.
 14 Exley’s estate as his widow. *See Transcript* at 53:16–21. What is more, Debtor’s counsel also
 15 cited Ninth Circuit binding precedent holding that contingent interests are property of the estate
 16 under § 541. *See Transcript* at 46:22–47:11.

17 It is true that Leverty’s counsel, Mr. Rinehart, argued that the Debtor had only filed a
 18 “bare bones petition” and that the Court “must have actual documentary evidence for Debtor Loza
 19 to claim an interest.” *See Transcript* at 29:19–23. But that is not correct because the Debtor does
 20 not sustain any burden of evidence for the § 362 stay to be automatically imposed. Mr. Rinehart
 21 also cited no legal authority to support his pronouncement—either in oral arguments or in the
 22 Opposition. *See Opposition* at 12:5–11. But even if it were true that the Debtor was required to
 23 provide evidence for the automatic stay to apply, then the Court should have scheduled an
 24 evidentiary hearing before issuing a ruling.

25 Also importantly, Leverty admitted that the Debtor was special administrator of Dr.
 26 Exley’s estate. *See Transcript* at 21:2–4. This in and of itself gives the Debtor an equitable interest
 27 in the Real Property, but Leverty argued that the stay did not apply because the Debtor “filed
 28 bankruptcy in her personal name, not in her appointed role as a special administrator.” *See*

1 *Opposition* at 12:21–15. But that argument misunderstands bankruptcy law. When individuals
 2 file bankruptcy, all of their legal and equitable interests become property of the estate under 11
 3 U.S.C. § 541 unless specifically excluded. Debtors do not file bankruptcy in their “appointed
 4 roles.” Moreover, the automatic stay protects the debtor and property of the debtor even if it is
 5 not property of the estate under § 541. *See* 11 U.S.C. §§ 362(a)(1), (2), (5), (6) and (7).

6 Finally, Debtor’s counsel pointed out at the hearing that Levery foreclosed on a note and
 7 deed of trust in which Ray Warren Exley, M.D. Nevada Family Trust was the obligor, and the
 8 Debtor was the surviving successor trustee. *See Transcript* at 46:11–21. Thus, the act to enforce
 9 the note and deed of trust was a proceeding or claim against the Debtor, in her capacity as a
 10 trustee, in violation of 11 U.S.C. §§ 362(a)(1) and (6).

11 In summary, it appears that perhaps the Court was persuaded by Levery’s allegations
 12 about purported fraudulent transfers of the Real Property based on a state court default judgment.
 13 Indeed, Mr. Rinehart argued, without providing legal authority, that a “default judgment satisfies
 14 the actual litigated basis requirement for the judgment to have preclusive effect.” *See Transcript*
 15 at 23:6-9. But that is not correct.

16 A United States Bankruptcy Court determines the issue-preclusive effect of a state court
 17 judgment by the law of the court that rendered the judgment. *See Gayden v. Nourbakhsh (In re*
 18 *Nourbakhsh)*, 67 F.3d 798, 800 (9th Cir. 1995); *In re Cantrell*, 329 F.3d 1119, 1123 (9th Cir.
 19 2003). In Nevada, issue preclusion prevents relitigation of an issue decided in an earlier action,
 20 even though the later action is based on different causes of action and distinct circumstances. *Five*
 21 *Star Capital Corp. v. Ruby*, 194 P.3d 709 (2008). Four factors must be met for issue preclusion
 22 to apply:

- 23 (1) the issue decided in the prior litigation must be identical to the issue
- 24 presented in the current action; (2) the initial ruling must have been on the
- 25 merits and have become final; (3) the party against whom the judgment is
- 26 asserted must have been a party or in privity with a party to the prior litigation;
- 27 and (4) the issue was actually and necessarily litigated.

28 *Id.* at 713 (internal quotation and citation omitted). Issue preclusion only applies to issues that

1 were *actually and necessarily litigated* and on which there was a final decision on the merits.
 2 *Howard v. Sandoval (In re Sandoval)*, 232 P.3d 422 (Nev. 2010), citing, *Five Star Capital Corp.*
 3 *v. Ruby*, 194 P.3d at 713 (emphasis added).

4 Some courts interpret the requirement of “actually litigated” to mean a fair opportunity to
 5 litigate, *Cantrell*, 329 F.3d at 1124; *Jackson v. R.G. Whipple, Inc.*, 225 Conn. 705, 627 A.2d 374,
 6 380 (Conn. 1993), abrogated on other grounds by *Macomber v. Travelers Property & Cas. Corp.*,
 7 261 Conn. 620, 804 A. 2d 180 (Conn. 2002), or hold that if the court made express findings, then
 8 the issues were actually litigated and there is no requirement that the party have participated in
 9 the case. *Harmon v. Kobrin (In re Harmon)*, 250 F.3d 1240, 1245 (9th Cir. 2001) (the record must
 10 “show an express finding upon the allegation for which preclusion is sought”).

11 However, Nevada’s *Five Star* requirement that an issue be “actually and necessarily
 12 litigated” before issue preclusion will attach recognizes that there are a number of legitimate
 13 reasons why a party may not have previously litigated an issue. For those reasons, the Nevada
 14 Supreme Court has concluded that Nevada’s issue-preclusion test requires that an issue be
 15 “actually litigated” and not simply that a party had an opportunity to litigate the issue. *Howard*
 16 *v. Sandoval*, 232 P. 3d at 425. For that reason, the default judgment was not actually litigated and
 17 the issues there about purported fraudulent transfers have no preclusive effect in this bankruptcy
 18 case.

19 But even if the state court default judgment had a preclusive effect and was a possible
 20 basis for relief from stay because of a purported scheme to hinder or defraud creditors under 11
 21 U.S.C. § 362(d)(4), such relief still first requires a motion, notice, and hearing. *See* 11 U.S.C. §
 22 362(d) (“On request of a party in interest and after notice and a hearing. . .”). Yet Leverty never
 23 filed a motion for relief from stay under § 362(d)(4). Instead, Leverty became his own self-
 24 appointed bankruptcy judge ruling in his self-interest, deciding that Leverty and Allied should
 25 proceed with the foreclosure sale in spite of the Debtor’s bankruptcy filing and the necessity of a
 26 decision by an *actual bankruptcy Judge* being required.

27 Indeed, this is the crux of Debtor’s Sanctions Motion. If Leverty did not believe the
 28 automatic stay was applicable, or that it was entitled to relief from stay for whatever reason, it

1 was required to first seek an order from this Court and not pursue his preferred form of vigilante
2 justice.

3 Now, this Court's Order was based on errors of law, mistake, and rewards a creditor who
4 blatantly disregarded the bankruptcy automatic stay. If the Order is allowed to stand, it will result
5 in a manifest injustice and undermines this Court's authority with all other creditors.

6 **C. Alternatively, if the Court chooses to stand by its Order, then the Debtor seeks**
7 **additional findings to include the Court's reasoning to have a proper record for**
8 **appeal.**

9 Ultimately, the Debtor will of course respect this Court's decision if this Motion is denied,
10 and the Court decides to stand by its Order. But because the Court did not include any findings
11 on the record to explain the basis for its ruling, the Debtor requests amended or additional findings
12 from the Court pursuant to Fed. R. Bank. P. 7052. Rule 7052 applies to both judgments and orders
13 under Rule 5003(a), and the Debtor is filing this motion seeking amended or additional findings
14 within the required fourteen days after entry of the Order.

15 CONCLUSION

16 Based on the foregoing, the Debtor respectfully requests that this Court reconsider its
17 previously entered Order (DE 17) for all the reasons set forth above and amend its Order to grant
18 the relief requested by the Debtor in her Sanctions Motion as follows: (1) Compelling Leverty
19 and Allied to cancel any trustee deeds issued at the Real Property foreclosure sale; (2) finding
20 that the Real Property foreclosure sale was conducted in violation of the 11 U.S.C. § 362(a)
21 automatic stay and is void and of no effect; (3) finding that Leverty and Allied knowingly and
22 willfully violated the automatic stay; (4) awarding Debtor emotional distress damages in the
23 amount of \$50,000; (5) awarding Debtor punitive damages in the amount of \$50,000, or more;
24 (6) awarding Debtor her actual attorneys' fees and costs incurred in recovering her Real Property,
25 estimated at \$10,000.00, to be determined after this Motion is fully adjudicated. Alternatively, the
26 Debtor respectfully requests that this Court hold a new hearing so that the parties may present
27 evidence as to the Debtor's interests in the Real Property, or that the Court provide additional
28 findings explaining the basis for its ruling, and for such other relief as this Court deems proper.

1 DATED this 6th day of August 2021.

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3 STEPHEN R. HARRIS, ESQ.
HARRIS LAW PRACTICE LLC

4 */s/ Stephen R. Harris*

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Attorney for Debtor

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EXHIBIT A

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA (RENO)

IN RE: . Case No. 21-50466-btb
. Chapter 13
JULIANA MAYER LOZA, .
. 300 Booth Street
Debtor. . Reno, NV 89509
. .
. Friday, June 25, 2021
. . 10:09 a.m.
.

TRANSCRIPT OF MOTION FOR SANCTIONS FOR VIOLATION OF THE
AUTOMATIC STAY AND TO DECLARE FORECLOSURE SALE VOID AB INITIO
FILED BY STEPHEN R. HARRIS ON BEHALF OF JULIANA MAYER LOZA [7]
BEFORE THE HONORABLE BRUCE T. BEESLEY (VIA TELECONFERENCE)
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT JUDGE

TELEPHONIC APPEARANCES:

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(855) 873-2223
www.accesstranscripts.com

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transcript produced by transcription service.

1 (Proceedings commence at 10:09 a.m.)

2 THE COURT: The first, and I think only matter we
3 have on the ten o'clock calendar is the case of Juliana Mayer
4 Loza, case number 21-50466. Appearances please.

5 MR. HARRIS: Your Honor, Steve Harris. I represent
6 the debtor, Juliana Loza, in this Chapter 13. Ms. Loza is on
7 the telephone and also, her state court counsel, Gene Kaufmann,
8 Esq., is also on the phone.

9 THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Kaufmann, welcome.

10 MR. KAUFMANN: Good morning, Your Honor.

11 MR. RINEHART: Good morning, Your Honor. This is
12 Jess Rinehart, counsel for Leverty and Associates Law Chartered
13 and Automatic Fund Transfer Services dba Allied Trustee
14 Services , a Seattle corp doing business (audio interference).

15 THE COURT: So I --

16 MR. HARRIS: Your Honor --

17 THE COURT: Wait. Just wait.

18 MR. HARRIS: Your Honor --

19 THE COURT: Just one -- just a second. Hang on.

20 Sir, could you please say that again. It was kind of
21 garbled. I'm sure that's not your fault --

22 MR. RINEHART: Yes, Your Honor.

23 THE COURT: Say again. What's your name, sir?

24 MR. RINEHART: Yes. Jess Rinehart, counsel (audio
25 interference) Associates Law Chartered and Automatic Funds



1 (audio interference) Services, a Seattle corp doing business as
2 Allied Trustee Services.

3 MR. HARRIS: Your Honor, this is Steve Harris. I
4 think there's a problem with Mr. Rinehart because the speech is
5 being interrupted on the phone or the phone connection.

6 THE COURT: Mr. Rinehart, let's hang on here for a
7 second and see if we can get you a better --

8 THE CLERK: Thank you, Your Honor. It'll be on his
9 end as all the other callers are clear.

10 THE COURT: Okay.

11 THE CLERK: If he'd like -- it -- Mr. Rinehart, are
12 you on a cell phone?

13 MR. RINEHART: No, I'm on a land line.

14 THE CLERK: Okay.

15 MR. RINEHART: And I'm not on speaker phone. I have
16 it against my --

17 THE CLERK: Let's have you --

18 MR. RINEHART: -- my phone --

19 THE CLERK: -- let's have you disengage and redial in
20 and see if we can't get a better line.

21 MR. RINEHART: Okay.

22 THE CLERK: And we'll wait for you to join us before
23 we continue with any further appearances.

24 MR. RINEHART: Okay. Thank you.

25 THE COURT: Thanks.



1 (Pause)

2 MR. LEVERTY: While we're waiting for Mr. Rinehart to
3 join us, this is Gene Leverty. I also wanted to make known my
4 appearance. I am in trial in Las Vegas, and the trial's
5 ongoing as we speak. I had to step out to participate in this
6 hearing, but I wanted the Court to know that I'm on the line.
7 Thank you.

8 THE COURT: Thank you very much.

9 (Pause)

10 MR. RINEHART: Your Honor, this is Jess Rinehart.
11 I'm back. I don't know if it's any better on that side or if
12 we're cutting out. I guess (audio interference) try cell phone
13 if Your Honor would prefer.

14 THE CLERK: Okay. Let's try the cell phone --

15 THE COURT: Let's try the cell phone, because we're
16 not getting a very good feed from you.

17 MR. RINEHART: Okay. I'll (audio interference)
18 myself. Thank you.

19 (Pause)

20 MR. RINEHART: This is Jess Rinehart.

21 THE COURT: Much, much better, sir. Thank you. Go
22 ahead.

23 MR. RINEHART: Well, of course.

24 THE COURT: Okay. And then Mr. Leverty.

25 (No audible response)



1 THE COURT: Okay.

2 MR. LEVERTY: Yes, Your Honor.

3 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Harris, please go ahead.

4 MR. HARRIS: Yes. Your Honor, Steve Harris
5 representing the debtor. This is the debtor's motion for
6 sanctions under -- it's Document Number 7. It was filed
7 yesterday morning around 11:10 a.m. And the reason for the
8 motion is that there was a trustee's foreclosure sale conducted
9 by Allied Foreclosure Services or whatever their name is now.
10 Seattle -- apparently, they're Seattle Automatic Funds Transfer
11 Services, a Seattle corporation, dba Allied Trustee Service.
12 And Mr. Leverty or his law firm is the assignee of a deed of
13 trust, and they were -- had a foreclosure sale set for 1:00
14 p.m. in Douglas County on June 23rd. And so to stop that
15 foreclosure sale, the note that Mr. Leverty was foreclosing on
16 as a beneficiary, he was owed approximately 250,000, give or
17 take. The property is located in Stateline. It's on -- in the
18 Kingsbury Grade area. It's worth approximately \$1.4 million.
19 The market is extremely hot up in the Tahoe area. And in order
20 to preserve the equity in the property, my client as a special
21 administrator of -- for the -- for her late husband's estate,
22 Dr. Exley, executed the quit claim deed to a trust, Athena
23 Trust. And Athena Trust then, in turn, executed a quit claim
24 to Ms. Loza personally, and these documents were recorded on
25 the evening of June 22nd. And on that -- several hours after



1 the recording of these quit claim deeds, I filed a Chapter 13
2 on behalf of Ms. Loza to preserve -- to impose the stay and to
3 preserve this property for payment to all creditors of Ms. Loza
4 and any valid creditors of the estate. We did not want this
5 property to be lost at a foreclosure sale for a reduced value.

6 On the evening of Tuesday night, I sent emails to
7 Mr. Leverty's associates and attorneys in his office. I also
8 sent an email to Allied Foreclosure Services noticing and
9 giving them notice of the bankruptcy filing. I included the
10 petition and the quit claim deeds and in fact, the -- I also
11 had communication by email with Mr. Gin (phonetic) on Wednesday
12 morning before the sale was conducted at 1 p.m.

13 Notwithstanding that, notwithstanding the bankruptcy
14 file and the imposition of the automatic stay, the Allied
15 Foreclosure Services, as the trustee, foreclosed on the
16 property and Mr. Kaufmann was at the trustee's sale down in
17 Minden and warned everybody of the bankruptcy filing and that
18 it was in violation of the stay.

19 I filed the motion yesterday to basically ab initio
20 the sale at the trustee's foreclosure sale -- to void the sale
21 to the buyer. I believe the buyer was Kamma, K-A-M-M-A, LLC,
22 and to void that sale so we can properly sell this property,
23 quiet title to the property, and not only pay Mr. Leverty his
24 note and deed of trust amount owing but also pay him the
25 attorneys' fees and costs that he's rightfully owed.



1 And so based on the violation of the stay, I filed
2 the debtor's motion for sanctions alleging a wilful violation
3 of the automatic stay.

4 My primary goal in filing this motion is to declare
5 the trustee's foreclosure and any trustee's deed emanating
6 therefrom as void ab initio so that we can go back to square
7 one and try to sell this property for the benefit of all
8 creditors.

9 I've also asked for damages but I have a -- we can
10 maybe get to that part -- second part after the Court hears
11 from Mr. Leverty or Allied Foreclosure Services. Thank you.

12 THE COURT: Thank you. Who's next?

13 MR. RINEHART: Your Honor, this is Jess Rinehart. I
14 know I was cutting out earlier, so I'm here on behalf of
15 Leverty & Associates Law Chartered and Automatic Fund Transfer
16 Services, a Seattle corp, doing business as Allied Trustee
17 Services.

18 This -- Your Honor, this is a -- not a simple,
19 straight forward violation of the stay as Debtor Lozer -- Loza
20 motion suggests in (indiscernible) portrayed on the phone.
21 There's a significant history involved that we must get into to
22 fully apprise the Court.

23 But before I dive into my opposition and that
24 history, I'd like -- I would be remiss if I did not inform the
25 Court that I am working on a couple hours sleep. Our office



1 was notified at 4 p.m. yesterday that an opposition was due to
2 the Court by nine o'clock this morning. I have concerns about
3 due process that our office had a fair opportunity to brief
4 this matter before this morning's hearing. That being said,
5 I'd like to start to get into that history. Like I said, it's
6 quite extensive and it portrays a whole different situation
7 than a simple stay.

8 This matter before the Court is based upon debtor's
9 ongoing and continued fraud executed to avoid paying for legal
10 services rendered. The Ninth Judicial District Court has
11 already entered a judgment finding four separate instances of
12 fraudulent transfer of this subject property that they were
13 intended to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors of Ray Warren
14 Exley, MD, including Leverty & Associates.

15 The latest fraudulent transfers -- there's two of
16 them -- by Debtor Loza or the attempted filings of two quit
17 claim deeds on a parcels of property just three hours prior to
18 the filing of the bankruptcy matter in order in an attempt to
19 transfer Ray Warren Exley, MD's property away from known
20 creditors and into Ms. Loza's bankruptcy estate. Simply put,
21 the debtor is defrauding this Court with her bad faith failing
22 for an improper purpose and once gain, debtor has attempted to
23 transfer real properties in order to hinder, delay, or defraud
24 creditors of Ray Warren Exley, MD. Their (indiscernible)
25 should not be able to collaterally attack a valid Nevada state



1 court judgment through the commencement of a bad faith,
2 improper filing.

3 Now to get into a little bit of history. Like I
4 said, Your Honor, it's quite extensive. This matter started by
5 commencing --

6 THE COURT: So just go slowly. I can't write as fast
7 as you speak.

8 MR. RINEHART: Oh, of course, Your Honor.

9 THE COURT: Go ahead.

10 MR. RINEHART: Your Honor, commencing -- okay. Your
11 Honor, commencing from about April 2014 through about February
12 2017, Ray Warren Exley was a client of our office, Leverty &
13 Associates. We represented Mr. Exley and provided legal
14 services in a property ownership lawsuit concerning the subject
15 property. What was going on was him and his ex-wife were named
16 on the property. It was -- it had been the property in their
17 name for quite a while. What ended up happening, this is a
18 matter before the Ninth Judicial District Court in -- for
19 Douglas County, and I can give you the case number. It is
20 14-cv-0130.

21 THE COURT: 0130?

22 MR. RINEHART: Ultimately, our office --

23 THE COURT: Is that the -- 0130?

24 MR. RINEHART: Yes.

25 THE COURT: Thank you.



1 MR. RINEHART: 0130. Yes, Your Honor.

2 From this litigation, Exley was ultimately successful
3 in his suit and our office was able to give him an award of 100
4 percent ownership interest in the subject property. Despite
5 the success that we got him in his entire property the was
6 looking to get, the relationship between our office and Exley
7 deteriorated because of his attempts with the aid and direction
8 of Debtor Loza to void paying for any legal services provided
9 by Leverty.

10 Thereafter, in approximately February of 2017, our
11 office filed an attorney's lien on the subject property with
12 the Douglas County Recorder.

13 On May 3rd, Leverty filed a motion to adjudicate
14 Leverty's rights and to enforce lien for attorneys' fees. In
15 the prayer for relief, our office asked for a -- we
16 respectfully requested a judgment be entered against Exley,
17 which attaches to this subject property. Seeing the writing on
18 the wall with regard to the judgment attaching to the subject
19 property, on May 12th, 2017, only ten days later after
20 Leverty's motion to adjudicate was filed with the Court, Ray
21 Warren Exley deeded the subject property title in his name to
22 his family trust with himself as trustee.

23 Thereafter on Mar -- May 24th, 2017, the Ninth
24 Judicial District granted a judgment in favor of Leverty, which
25 attaches to the subject property.



1 In an effort to enforce this judgment lien, on or
2 about February 12th, 2017 [sic], our office filed a complaint
3 against Exley which was removed to the United States District
4 Court, and I have that case number if Your Honor would like it.

5 THE COURT: Please.

6 MR. RINEHART: It's 3:17-cv-0175-MMDVPC.

7 THE COURT: I'm sorry. After 0175, what did you say?

8 MR. RINEHART: MMD, like Mary, Mary, Don, and then
9 VPC.

10 THE COURT: VPC? Okay. Thank you.

11 MR. RINEHART: Yes, Your Honor.

12 Okay. And then after that, on or about July 27th,
13 2017, Federal Court Magistrate Judge Kirk held a mediation in
14 the matter in which the parties reached a settlement which was
15 binding upon Exley.

16 Thereafter, Mr. Exley and Debtor Loza fired their
17 counsel and announced their intention not to comply with the
18 settlement agreement agreed upon in the court. Our office was
19 then forced to file a motion to compel with settlement
20 agreement. On February 12th, 2018, a hearing on the motion to
21 enforce the settlement was held wherein Magistrate Cook was
22 forced to read virtually all the transcript that was made
23 recording the terms of the settlement agreement previously
24 agreed upon by Exley and Debtor Loza.

25 From the bench, Magistrate Judge Cook stated she'd be



1 issuing a written report and recommendation that the terms of
2 the settlement agreement previously agreed up on related to the
3 subject property would be affirmed and Exley and Debtor Loza's
4 attempt to renege on the settlement agreement were baseless,
5 and Exley was sanctioned \$45,045 for his inappropriate conduct,
6 and I have -- that's that same matter as before, Your Honor.

7 THE COURT: Okay.

8 MR. RINEHART: The -- that's the one that's at 00175.

9 In keeping with the spirit of attempting to pay our
10 office for legal services concerning the successful subject
11 property lawsuit, on February 23rd, 2018, only two days after
12 Magistrate Judge Cook stated her intention to uphold the
13 settlement agreement, Exley signed a quit claim deed
14 transferring the subject property for non-consideration to
15 Athena Medical Group to Find Contribution, Plan, and Trust #3,
16 and I'll -- and if it's okay with Your Honor, I'll just call it
17 Athena at this point moving forward.

18 On March 19th, 2018, Federal Judge Cook issued a
19 report and recommendation confirming the settlement agreement
20 affecting the property which was accepted and adopted by U.S.
21 District Judge Du on February 29th, 2019.

22 On February 25th, 2019, United States District Court
23 issued a judgment in a civil case which was recorded against
24 the subject property on March 5th, 2019, (indiscernible)
25 recording, it's -- it was down at the Douglas County Recorder,



1 just to put everyone on notice that there is a judgment.

2 Thereafter, in an effort to secure payment on amounts
3 owed to Leverty, Leverty -- (indiscernible) -- Leverty --
4 Leverty & Associates, on or about June -- I mean, January 22nd
5 of 2021 purchased and took an assignment of a deed of trust
6 recorded against the subject property, which was related to a
7 promissory note dated May of 2017.

8 Consistent with her prior conduct, Athena, which is
9 one of the numerous entities of Mr. Exley, countered Leverty's
10 purchase of the deed of trust with another transfer of the
11 subject property to avoid a judgment in a civil case. On or
12 about January 22nd, '21, the subject property once again quit
13 claimed for no consideration. This time it went to Debtor
14 Loza. Thereafter, on March 12th, 2021, Leverty obtained a writ
15 of execution against Ray Warren Exley and Debtor Loza from the
16 United States District Court of Nevada.

17 It's important to state that it was -- the writ,
18 initially, went to the Clerk for Debtor Loza but the Court,
19 after a hearing, clarified that the writ was against Ray Warren
20 Exley and his estate, not Loza individually, that she is not a
21 debtor in this matter. This is all about Mr. Exley.

22 Pursuant to the writ obtained, a U.S. Marshall was
23 permitted to seize the subject property to satisfy the judgment
24 against Mr. Exley.

25 On March 23rd, 2021, we also filed -- our office also



1 filed a fraudulent transfer complaint against numerous
2 Exley-affiliated defendants in the Ninth Judicial District
3 Court, and I have that case number if Your Honor would like.

4 THE COURT: Please.

5 MR. RINEHART: It's 2021-cv-00057.

6 THE COURT: Okay.

7 MR. RINEHART: And so after this fraudulent transfer
8 complaint and the writ of execution, as the Court might now
9 come to expect from our limited conversation here, the subject
10 property was once again transferred to hinder, delay, and/or
11 defraud Leverty as a judgment creditor of Mr. Exley.

12 On March 30th, 2021, less than two weeks after the
13 writ of execution and only seven days after the fraudulent
14 transfer complaint was filed, Debtor Loza quit claimed the
15 property out of her name and provided in the quit claim deed
16 she rejected the January 22nd, 2021, transfer from Athena to
17 herself stating said conveyance was in error. There -- and so
18 then she quit claimed it back to Athena.

19 Thereafter, Leverty, our office, filed an application
20 for judgment by default against the numerous Exley affiliated
21 defendants in the Ninth Judicial District Court and that's that
22 same case, 2021 that ends with 57.

23 Having come before the Court and with the Court
24 having reviewed this file, pleadings are in, argument of
25 counsel, and everything presented, the Court issued on



1 May 25th, 2001 [sic] judgment by default. The judgment by
2 default found those four prior transfers done everything that
3 Ex -- Leverty's office got into position to retain -- I mean
4 get their attorneys' fees. The judge found that all the
5 aforementioned -- those four transfers on the subject property
6 were fraudulent and intended to hinder, delay, or defraud
7 creditors of Exley in accordance with the provisions the Nevada
8 Revised Statute, Chapter 112, which is the fraudulent transfer
9 statute of the Uniform Act.

10 The Court then ordered the four transfers were
11 thereby void and the subject property thereby reverted back to
12 and is entitled back in the name of Ray Warren Exley, M.D.,
13 where it initially started.

14 In accordance with the May's -- with the Court's
15 order on June 11th, our office filed a judgment by default with
16 the Douglas County Recorder, thereby transferring title,
17 pursuant to the Court's order, back into the name of Mr. Exley.

18 On June 22nd of 2021, the night before the
19 foreclosure at seven o'clock the night before the foreclosure,
20 counsel for Debtor Loza, Mr. Harris, provided a written letter
21 via electronic mail. It should be no surprise to the Court
22 that Loza, once again, attempted to fraudulently transfer the
23 subject property to hinder, delay, or defraud Leverty as a
24 judgment creditor of Exley and the foreclosing party on the
25 subject property.



1 The fraudulent transfer dated -- there -- it was the
2 first -- there's two different fraudulent transfers. The first
3 fraudulent transfer dated June 21st, 2021, is when it was
4 signed, and it was a quit claim purported to transfer title
5 from Athena into the name of Debtor Loza in her individual
6 capacity. The second (indiscernible) Athena to Debtor Loza,
7 even though it was titled in the name of Exley.

8 The second fraudulent transfer was dated, signed,
9 June 22nd, 2021, in order to quit claim deed trying to
10 purporting to transfer title from Special Administrator Loza as
11 special administer to the estate of Ray Warren Exley, and she
12 tried transferring to Athena. Just three hours after these two
13 fraudulent transfers, Debtor Loza then declared bankruptcy.

14 On June -- and so she transferred it from Exley to
15 herself and then declared bankruptcy. Took it out of his
16 estate and known creditors.

17 On June 23rd, '21, the foreclosure sale took place
18 and the subject property went to the highest bidder. It's
19 worth nothing that Mr. Harris mentioned that the first lien
20 would -- I mean that the property was valued at approximately a
21 hundred and -- 1.4 million, I believe he said. Further note
22 that we don't have anything before the Court to evidence that
23 present value but the property did go for approximately
24 979,000, and that's with the idea that the house would have to
25 be gutted on the inside, fully taken care of. No one lived



1 there for a long time. It just sat up there not taken care of.
2 And there's also a first on the property of 194 -- there was
3 approximately 194,000. So if you add those up, those get to
4 about a hundred -- 1.4 million. But there was that first and
5 there was going to be -- extensive repairs need to be done on
6 the property.

7 And so that takes us to this motion, essentially.
8 That brings us up with the facts, for the most part. There's
9 additional court matters out there with regard to this.
10 There's a bunch of litigation but with a 15-page limit, Your
11 Honor, I wasn't able to explain everything that's gone on in
12 this matter, especially given the very short time frame.

13 So this matter is before the Court under the debtor's
14 motion, which is arguing the debtor's bankruptcy automatic --
15 the Debtor Loza's bankruptcy automatically stayed the
16 foreclosure action on the subject property by imposing an
17 automatic stay against the debtor and the debtor's property.
18 (Indiscernible) hey, it's her property.

19 Of issue is the fact that the subject property was
20 titled in the name of Exley at the time of the commencement of
21 the debtor's bankruptcy. She did not have a legal or equitable
22 interest in the subject property at the time of the
23 commencement of the foreclosure action or at the time of the
24 June 23rd, 2021, foreclosure sale. So she had no time at that
25 snapshot when she filed that bankruptcy action, she didn't own

1 it and neither did she -- she didn't at the time of the
2 foreclosure sale either.

3 The legal standards for this, Your Honor, I can just
4 cite to you. I don't know if you're interested in, but they're
5 11 U.S.C. Section 362 and 11 U.S.C. Section 541(a) --

6 THE COURT: Thank you.

7 MR. RINEHART: -- which provides that all legal and
8 equitable interest of the debtor and property becomes -- at the
9 commencement -- at the time of the commencement, the estate
10 becomes her equitable -- I mean becomes her bankruptcy estate.

11 And so first I'd like to address the fact that with
12 the -- the debtor has no legal interest in the subject property
13 and not the equitable but legal. And, as I stated, Your Honor,
14 that is not part of her debtor's estate. As provided -- as we
15 previously spoke about, on May 25th, 2021, the Ninth Judicial
16 District Court entered a judgment related to the ownership of
17 the property. Pursuant to the Court's order, the four
18 fraudulent transfers were found to be fraudulent because they
19 were intended to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors pursuant
20 to Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 112, the Fraudulent
21 Transfers Act, and the Court ordered those void reverting the
22 property back directly into the name of Mr. Exley. And then
23 once again, we filed a lien on that -- I mean, we filed that
24 document with the county recorder, went to the county assessor
25 and changed title into the name of Exley.



1 On June 22nd, the night before the foreclosure, we
2 got the written correspondence from Mr. Harris and along with
3 that correspondence, we found out that they once again --
4 Ms. Loza, Debtor Loza, once a try -- again tried to
5 fraudulently transfer the subject property to hinder, delay,
6 and/or defraud Levery of the judgment creditor of Exley and
7 the foreclosing party in this matter.

8 The first fraudulent transfer occurred on June 21st,
9 2021 when it, like I said, when they tried transferring it from
10 Athena to Loza in her individual capacity, and it's stated that
11 way. And the second transfer, then tried to go from Special
12 Administration of Loza as Lo -- the Special Administrator Loza
13 of the Estate of Exley then to Athena. And then just three
14 hours later after those subject -- those fraudulent transfers,
15 they declared bankruptcy.

16 There are a number of reasons why the two fraudulent
17 transfers did not -- that legal title in the name of Debtor
18 Loza and put it into Debtor Loza's estate that's argued in
19 debtor's motion. First that we spoke about, the order recently
20 put it into the name of Exley. This is at the time of the --
21 there was a valid court order and enforceable. At the time of
22 the bankruptcy, title was in the -- with the Douglas County
23 Assessor's Office was in the name of Exley. At the time of the
24 foreclosure action, title was in the name of Mr. Exley. As of
25 yesterday when I was working on it -- began working on this



1 motion, it was in the name of Dr. Exley.

2 And then, as well, I called down there. Not only did
3 I look at the Douglas -- yesterday, did not only did I look at
4 the Douglas County Assessor's website, which mentioned Exley, I
5 called up the office -- the assessor's office to talk about the
6 two attempted quit claim deeds the night before -- I mean, just
7 hours before the bankruptcy. I was informed by the assessor's
8 office that the filings were deficient and did not transfer
9 title to the subject property as purported by defendant Loza --
10 Debtor Loza, should I say, in her petition.

11 Second, Debtor Loza should not be able to
12 collaterally attack a valid Nevada State Court judgment.
13 That's committing fraud and using bankruptcy court to do so.
14 The second dated fraudulent transfer from the Exley probate to
15 the Athena states Loza, as Special Administer, contests the
16 validity of the default judgment and contend that legal title
17 remains vested with Athena. That was in the quit claim deed.

18 So while she might not be happy with the Ninth
19 Judicial valid and enforceable judgment, she can't just turn
20 around and change the property out of that time. It does not
21 allow her to just transfer the property out of the name of
22 Exley and into a probate estate, and out of his probate estate
23 where there are known creditors in his probate estate and
24 creditor notices have been filed in this estate. So with that
25 known, she tried transferring out of that estate with known



1 creditors filed.

2 And then it's important to note that that's a special
3 administration that has not been converted in any way to
4 probate. The subject property was going to be the only asset
5 of real value in the estate. And so by transferring that out,
6 it's defrauding of all the creditors to the estate.

7 Debtor Loza's recent fraudulent transfers and bad
8 faith bankruptcy filing were an attempt to have this Court
9 collaterally attack a valid and enforceable judgment in the
10 Ninth Judicial District Court. And I can cite to some law,
11 Your Honor, but 28 U.S.C. Section 1378 provides that judicial
12 proceedings of any court shall have the same full faith in
13 credit in every court of the United States as they have the law
14 or usage in the course of such state. And so they must be
15 given the same preclusive effect that those judgments would
16 enjoy under the law in which the judgment is rendered. And I
17 have a case to that. That's at 247 F.3d. 986 at Page 993.

18 THE COURT: At what page? I'm sorry? 93?

19 MR. RINEHART: 993, Your Honor.

20 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

21 MR. RINEHART: And then there's another case, as
22 well. It's at 335 B.R. 130 at Page 138.

23 THE COURT: Go ahead.

24 MR. RINEHART: To the extent that debtor -- I'm
25 sorry, Your Honor. Are you ready?



1 THE COURT: Oh, yeah. Go ahead.

2 MR. RINEHART: Okay. To the extent that Debtor Loza
3 contends that both the previous federal judgments -- we -- and
4 that's where I didn't get a chance to explain that we have
5 other judgments against him including the first on the property
6 via federal judgment, and the settlement, and the Ninth
7 Judicial District Court, those holdings should not be set
8 aside. That's impermissible collateral attack on those
9 judgments.

10 This is especially true given the fact that pursuant
11 to that judgment before the Ninth Judicial Court, all money
12 from the foreclosure sale to be paid in the Ninth Judicial
13 District Court were proper allocation, distribution, and
14 supervision. So this matter is going to be going -- this money
15 from this when -- Mr. Harris mentioned, oh, you want to make
16 sure this gets sold for the benefit of creditors. It's been
17 taken from the creditors. This sale of this property would
18 allow the monies then to go into the Ninth Circuit into his
19 estate to the actual creditors. That's the most simple way to
20 doing this versus trusting them not to make more fraudulent
21 transfers on this property.

22 And then also, Your Honor, a state court judgment
23 entered against the debtor in a civil suit is entitled to
24 preclusive effect in the bankruptcy proceeding. I have some
25 cases for you on that, Your Honor.



1 THE COURT: Okay. I've got --

2 MR. RINEHART: 202 --

3 THE COURT: I've got it in your pleading, so that's
4 fine.

5 MR. RINEHART: Okay. Perfect.

6 And then another to that, Your Honor, in a default --
7 a default judgment satisfies the actual litigated basis
8 requirement for the judgment to have a preclusive effect, as
9 well.

10 Third -- the third reason why there's not legal title
11 in it is Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 140 entitled Special
12 Administrators, does not prevent special administrator Loza
13 from transferring the real property from Exley's probate estate
14 without a prior court approval. Like I mentioned earlier, Your
15 Honor, this isn't a general administration estate. This is a
16 special administration where Juliana Loza was solely the
17 special administrator for the purpose of litigation that was,
18 at the time, pending in the Nevada Supreme Court and in the
19 Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. And I have those case numbers
20 and they're at the bottom of the pleading, Your Honor, on Page
21 9.

22 THE COURT: Okay. Let me take --

23 MR. RINEHART: Judge, I don't know -- would you like
24 those case numbers?

25 THE COURT: Yeah, hold on for one second. So Page 9,



1 where?

2 MR. RINEHART: Of course, Your Honor. Page 9. It's
3 a footnote.

4 And so what happened, Your Honor, was Mr. Exley
5 passed away in June of 2020, and Ms. Loza basically -- once he
6 passed away, someone had to be put in his stead, so Ms. Loza
7 applied for special administration in the estate for the
8 purposes of being named in place of him so she could defend the
9 lawsuit on his behalf.

10 THE COURT: So hang on for just a second. I'm
11 looking at -- let's see. This one. Page 9. What number on
12 Page 9. Sorry.

13 MR. RINEHART: At the bottom of the footnote --
14 there's a footnote, 4 and 5, and those are the cases in the --

15 THE COURT: I see.

16 MR. RINEHART: -- Ninth Judicial District Court and
17 Nevada Supreme Court.

18 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

19 MR. RINEHART: Of course, Your Honor.

20 And like I said, at no time have these general
21 letters administration been issued. This is a special
22 administration. And pursuant to the powers under Chapter 140,
23 she does not have the power to transfer these on her own. She
24 does not have that legal power. This is because a quit claim
25 deed can only transfer pursuant to the rights of the



1 transferor. And obviously, Chapter 140, and is well
2 established under Nevada law that a grantor cannot convey more
3 title than they have.

4 THE COURT: Okay.

5 MR. RINEHART: And so after the Court's order,
6 neither Loza nor Athena had an interest to the transfer and
7 because the purported transfer is done via quit claim deed, the
8 purported transfers do not actually transfer any interest. The
9 only transfers transferred, like I stated to Your Honor
10 earlier, the County Assessor confirmed that. There is no --
11 it's titled under the name of Mr. Exley, not Ms. Loza, not
12 Athena, not anyone else. Therefore, the sole purpose of
13 bringing this bankruptcy petition was to infamously
14 collaterally attack the state court judgments that
15 (indiscernible) known creditors to Exley's estate who have
16 filed creditor claims against the probate estate. And Your
17 Honor, by fraudulently transferring the property from the
18 estate when she just did this on June -- or attempted to do it
19 on June 22nd, like I said, the County Assessor says they were
20 deficient in transfer title, but like fraudulently attempting
21 to transfer the property, she is once again defrauding known
22 creditors and these are fraudulent transfers pursuant to Nevada
23 law and void.

24 And, Your Honor, I don't know if you'd like me to get
25 into the elements of the fraudulent transfer, but I have a



1 couple Nevada statutes on the matter, but it's worth noting
2 that -- I guess it is probably worth getting into. I
3 apologize.

4 THE COURT: Sure. Why don't you give them to me.

5 MR. RINEHART: It -- okay. Your Honor, a transfer --
6 and this is pursuant to Nevada law. A and this -- I'm going to
7 be citing NRS 112.180(1).

8 "A transfer made or obligation incurred by a debtor
9 is fraudulent as to a creditor, whether the
10 creditor's claim arose before or after the transfer
11 was made or the obligation was incurred, if the
12 debtor made the transfer or incurred the obligation:

13 "(a) With actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud
14 any creditor of the debtor" --

15 -- which, like I said, Your Honor, the judges previously found
16 they'd done that four other times --

17 "or,

18 "(b) Without receiving a reasonably equivalent
19 compensation in exchange.

20 "In determining a party's actual intent to hinder,
21 delay, or defraud a creditor, the following factors
22 or to be evaluated:

23 You can look for the transfer or obligation was --
24 you know, was it to an insider;

25 Whether the debtor retained possession or control of



1 the property after the transfer; or,

2 The transfer or obligation was disclosed or
3 concealed;

4 Whether the transfer was made or obligation was
5 incurred, the debtor had been sued or threatened with suit;

6 The -- whether the transfer was of substantially all
7 the debtor's assets;

8 Whether the debtor absconded;

9 Whether the debtor removed or concealed assets;

10 The value of the consideration received by the
11 debtor, whether it's reasonably equivalent to the value of the
12 asset transferred;

13 Whether debtor was insolvent or became insolvent
14 shortly after the transfer was made; or,

15 The transfer occurred shortly before or shortly after
16 a substantial debt was incurred; or,

17 Whether the debtor transferred the essential assets
18 who then transferred it to an insider of the debtor.

19 Here, Ms. Loza's attempt as a Special Administrator
20 to fraudulently transfer to Exley's estate real property out of
21 his estate and the only asset of the estate -- only asset in
22 the estate was valued for the known creditors was done with the
23 sole intent to hinder, delay, or defraud known creditors to the
24 estate. The transfer was to an insider. She transferred it
25 from herself as Special -- she attempted to transfer it from



1 herself as Special Administrator to her, individually. The
2 transfer of this property was substantially all of the assets
3 of the estate. Once she did this, it wipes out the creditors
4 that Mr. Harris is concerned about others and earlier, that we
5 want to make sure we get this property sold for the benefit of
6 those creditors. Put all these creditors' assets -- I mean,
7 their only asset with substantial value away from the estate.
8 And it was intent -- and was the attempt to entirely move that
9 sole asset despite the fact that the Court ordered recently
10 that title is in the name of Exley. Through that attempt to
11 transfer, like I'd mentioned, the estate became insolvent and
12 it's unable to pay the creditors who have filed creditor claims
13 with the estate.

14 The attempt to transfers were not made for reasonably
15 equivalent value. The first transfer was done with no listed
16 consideration, whatsoever. The second transfer was done
17 without any type of value in the consideration listed.

18 And finally, Your Honor, sort of (indiscernible) it's
19 a farce that Debtor Loza now claims title to this subject
20 property when under three months ago on March 30th, she filed a
21 quit claim deed rejecting a transfer from Athena to herself
22 stating that was done in error. Now she's doing the -- trying
23 to do the exact same conveyance but three months ago, she's no,
24 I don't want it, when we were going -- when we were going to be
25 able to potentially take it from -- I mean, go after monies



1 from when it was her. She then sent it away. Now she wants it
2 back again, because she's declaring bankruptcy. I mean,
3 it's -- very much sticks out as fraudulent transfers.

4 So simply put, she does not have a legal interest in
5 it and not only that, Your Honor, now, I'd like to get into the
6 equitable estate. Part of the debtor's estate is also the
7 equitable estate.

8 THE COURT: Okay.

9 MR. RINEHART: It does not -- her estate does not
10 include any equitable interest. First and foremost, Your
11 Honor, you've got to look at Debtor Loza's motion provided no
12 evidence to the Court that she has any equitable interest or
13 beneficial interest in the subject property. She just claims
14 it in about a sentence or two. Mere statements that she has an
15 interest are not sufficient and provide the Court, Leverty &
16 Associates, and Allied Trustee Services nothing to work with.
17 The Court cannot determine property belonging in Debtor Loza's
18 bankruptcy estate through these mere allegations.

19 Further, the bankruptcy petition is nothing but a
20 bare bones petition before the Court. It provides no schedule
21 of assets listing alleged legal or equitable interest. The
22 Court must have actual documentary evidence for Debtor Loza to
23 claim an interest.

24 Second, as provided above, the subject property that
25 defendants argued in the motion that they have equitable



1 interest because she's a beneficiary of Athena but as we talked
2 about before, she -- oh, and that's -- that was included in
3 debtor -- the counsel -- Mr. Harris's June 22nd to Leverty, in
4 quotes, "Ms. Loza also has a beneficiary interest in Athena
5 Medical Group defying contribution (indiscernible)."

6 However, as we have already gone over, pursuant to
7 the Ninth Judicial valid enforceable order, property is not in
8 the name of Athena. It's in the name of Exley. She cannot
9 claim property in the name of the debtor's estate based upon an
10 alleged beneficiary interest in Athena, an entity without any
11 legal title the property. It does not matter that Loza's
12 fraudulent quit claim deed from Exley (indiscernible) Athena
13 can -- contests. It does not matter that she's contesting the
14 validity of the judgment in the -- she states that in the quit
15 claim deed. What matters is that the Court has a valid and
16 enforceable judgment that's entitled in the name of Exley.

17 Third, they mention that she might have an equitable
18 interest as a Special Administrator. They provided no case
19 law, nothing showing that a special administrator has their own
20 individual equitable beneficial interest in property of the
21 probate estate such as the property is considered that person's
22 estate property of the debtor.

23 Further, she filed bank -- just was note -- she filed
24 bankruptcy in her personal name, nothing to do with her
25 appointment as special administrator.



1 Based on all these fraudulent transfers, clear bad
2 faith by them, Your Honor, we are requesting our own award of
3 sanctions as the responding party. That is both Leverty and
4 Allied. 11 U.S.C. Section 9011, Your Honor, provides that a
5 court may impose sanctions upon the attorneys, law firms, or
6 parties if they violate 11 U.S.C. Section 9011(b). Such
7 sanctions do not have a safe harbor rule when the filing party
8 to withdraw -- with -- they don't have a safe harbor rule, Your
9 Honor, where they have 21 days to correct it. As -- in quotes,
10 this limitation does not apply if the conduct alleged is the
11 filing of a petition in violation of Subsection (b).
12 Subsection (b) of 9011(b)(1) provides that certifying a filing
13 with the court is to the best of the person's knowledge,
14 information, and belief formed after an inquiry under the
15 circumstances that the filing it -- in quotes, not being
16 presented for any improper purpose, such as harass or to cause
17 undue delay or to needlessly increase the cost of litigation.
18 **[TRANSCRIBER'S NOTE: I did not put the above in actual quotes**
19 **because it is not verbatim of the statute. Following is the**
20 **link I referenced.**
21 **https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/frbp/rule_9011**

22
23 Here the facts clearly show a bankruptcy petition
24 presented for an improper purpose. The facts outline a clear
25 history that we spoke about of fraudulent transfer of the



1 subject property in order to hinder, delay, or defraud
2 creditors of Exley including Leverty & Associates. The Ninth
3 Judicial Court, I believe, feel the same way pursuant to their
4 May 25th, 2001 -- 2021 judgment. The judges found the four
5 transfers that we talked about were fraudulent and intended to
6 hinder, delay, or defraud creditors.

7 Similar to the four transfers, the fraud, the two
8 transfers recently done were done for the same purpose. They
9 were done just three hours after they were transferred --
10 they -- three hours after the attempt to transfers, should I
11 say, Your Honor, the bankruptcy filing of the petition right
12 away to hide the -- I mean, to safeguard the asset from the
13 estate to rightfully owner and those creditors. This is --
14 that -- to me, doesn't seem like a not so subtle attempt to
15 conceal the subject property from those known creditors of the
16 estate.

17 Additionally, as I had previously -- this was
18 commenced as a bare bone filing that the debtor has -- where
19 the debtor has filed no scheduled assets or statements of
20 financial affairs showing this was done on a rush matter.
21 Let's get this -- let's -- the property. Let's get it -- let's
22 get the (indiscernible), do everything we can to get it out of
23 the estate and out of creditors' hands and the (indiscernible)
24 and once again, Your Honor, the payment of the monies was
25 supposed to go back to the Ninth Judicial Court where they



1 could then be watched upon and distributed to creditors.

2 The debt is -- worth also mentioning, Your Honor, the
3 debtor has improperly filed this case in the State of Nevada.
4 She is a resident of the State of California and she's a
5 long-time resident of the State of California. She lives at
6 9504 High Ridge Place in Beverly Hills, California. This is --
7 in contrary to plain -- I mean to debtor's motion, this is not
8 a family home in an emotionally distressful situation as argued
9 in the motion. She didn't live there. She hadn't lived there.
10 The property had been sitting there being neglected. This
11 isn't a property she's staying at. It's just sitting up there.
12 In fact -- and like I mentioned, Your Honor, in fact, when
13 Leverty became involved up through about 2017, the -- Exley's
14 ex-wife's name was on the property. Not Loza's. So this
15 bankruptcy filing is clearly intended for an improper purpose.
16 And this is especially evident because three months ago, she
17 rejected a quit claim from Athena into her individual name, the
18 exact same thing that she's now, on June 22nd, attempting to
19 do. And the reason behind this is very obvious. In both
20 circumstances, Leverty & Associates were in a position to
21 collect upon monies owed, and so she transferred the title
22 again. That's her MO. She's being doing it over and over
23 again. That makes six fraudulent transfers adding these two
24 newest ones of June 22.

25 And it's worth noting also that there's a -- it



1 wasn't provided in debtor's motion and it's hard to get into
2 too much because of the page limit, but there's another
3 litigation on this property filed by Exley -- one of Exley's
4 Athena entities and that's before the Ninth -- I mean, before
5 the United States District Court, State of Nevada, and I have a
6 case number for Your Honor.

7 THE COURT: Please.

8 MR. RINEHART: And it's 3:21-cv-00274.

9 THE COURT: And what's the name?

10 MR. RINEHART: And that is entitled -- it's Athena
11 Number 3 v. Leverty & Associates. And the complaint was filed
12 in an attempt to avoid a foreclosure sale and the novel theory
13 behind this complaint was Athena committed a fraud by
14 encumbering the property and Athena's entitled to keep the
15 money. Essentially what it was, there was a subrogation
16 agreement. Loza ended up getting 150,000 to apparently pay
17 Leverty back so in order to pay this, the foreclosure sale will
18 get Leverty -- I mean, this -- we're putting into bankruptcy to
19 pay Leverty. She got a loan for 150,000 apparently to pay
20 Leverty back, which she didn't pay upon, which allowed us --
21 our office to foreclose. But part of it was a subrogation
22 agreement where one of the liens jumped the other lien. And
23 she had stated that that was improper and it was an improper --
24 even though she took the money, was involved in the entire
25 scheme, she is now saying it's illegal, you can't foreclose on



1 the property because of something I did, that unclean hands.

2 Once again, that is another strong indicator that
3 Debtor Loza and actually that this bankruptcy -- that Debtor
4 Loza's bankruptcy petition is part of the scheme to delay,
5 hinder, or defraud creditors. And that's --

6 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you --

7 MR. RINEHART: And pursuant to 11 U.S.C. 362(d)(4)
8 that's shown by a transfer of all part of a ownership of or
9 other interest in the real property without the consent of
10 creditors or court approval.

11 The responding parties believe sanctions are
12 appropriate against Debtor Loza, Mr. Harris individually, and
13 his law practice for the filing of the bankruptcy petition for
14 a clearly improper purpose. Responding parties respectfully
15 request the Court to impose a sanction, in quotes, pursuant to
16 11 U.S.C. Section 9011(b)(1), want a sanction that, in quotes,
17 sufficient to deter repetition of such conduct or comparable
18 conduct by other parties similarly situated. Pursuant to 11 --
19 pursuant to 11 U.S.C. Section 105, the federal court, including
20 bankruptcy courts, have an inherent power to impose sanctions
21 for a broad range of wilful or improper conduct. And I have a
22 case for Your Honor for that.

23 THE COURT: What's the case, please?

24 MR. RINEHART: 322 F.3d 1178 at 1196.

25 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.



1 MR. RINEHART: And Your Honor, a federal court is not
2 forbidden to sanction bad faith conduct by means of the
3 inherent power simply because conduct could also be sanctioned
4 under other statutes and rules. And I have another case for
5 you on that, Your Honor.

6 THE COURT: Sure. Please.

7 MR. RINEHART: It's 501 U.S. 32 at 50.

8 THE COURT: At 50 you said?

9 MR. RINEHART: At 50. Yes, Your Honor.

10 THE COURT: Thank you.

11 MR. RINEHART: And I have a quote here for you from
12 another matter.

13 THE COURT: Okay.

14 MR. RINEHART: In quotes, in reviewing sanctions
15 under the court's inherent power, our cases have specifically
16 focused on bad faith. A specific finding of bad faith must
17 precede any sanction under the court's inherent powers. And
18 the Ninth Circuit updated the court may impose sanctions
19 pursuant to its inherent authority when it finds willful
20 actions including recklessness when combined with an additional
21 factor, such as frivolous, harassment, or on an improper
22 purpose, which we've clearly gone over this bankruptcy for an
23 improper purpose.

24 As we've talked about, all these fraudulent tantures
25 [sic] -- I mean transfers for the sole purpose of defrauding a



1 credit -- I mean actually the estate's known creditors amounts
2 to bad faith.

3 THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

4 MR. RINEHART: Yeah. Debtor Loza's bankruptcy is
5 clearly brought for an improper purpose, Your Honor, and the
6 responding parties respectfully (indiscernible) sanctions be
7 awarded in this matter. Like I said, the responding party
8 respectfully requests sanctions be awarded against Debtor Loza,
9 Mr. Harris individually, and the Harris law practice by either
10 11 U.S.C. Section 9011 or the Court's inherent power under 11
11 U.S.C. Section 105.

12 THE COURT: Okay.

13 MR. RINEHART: What our office -- what the responding
14 parties would like, we respectfully request a dismissal of her
15 bankruptcy matter or in the alternative, declaring the subject
16 property is not part of the debtor's estate allowing the
17 foreclosure sale to proceed as is, currently the status quo.

18 Additionally, the responding parties request an award
19 of 10,000 for the attorneys' fees and costs for needing to
20 defend themselves in this fraudulent matter.

21 Further, Your Honor, the responding parties
22 respectfully Court issue a motion to stay -- a motion for stay
23 as to any further filings by Debtor Loza, her -- Loza as a
24 special administrator to -- of Exley or of any Exley-related
25 entities. They have a history of transferring this to get it



1 out. We don't want them continuing to transfer. Debtor's
2 motion hints that there may be additional attempts as to
3 fraudulent transfer of the subject property away from the
4 estate and the known creditors in the future again since they
5 know that the first ones were deficient.

6 THE COURT: Thank you.

7 MR. RINEHART: So Your Honor, we would like -- we
8 respectfully request the Court deny Loza's motion in her
9 entirety and grant the responding parties' request for
10 sanctions and a stay in this matter.

11 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

12 I'm going to take a short break here for just a
13 moment. We'll be in recess.

14 (Recess taken at 11:02 a.m.)

15 (Proceedings resumed at 11:08 a.m.)

16 THE CLERK: Thank you, Your Honor. Now, we are.

17 MR. RINEHART: Your Honor.

18 THE COURT: Mr. Harris.

19 MR. RINEHART: Your Honor, this is --

20 THE COURT: Yeah.

21 MR. RINEHART: Your Honor, this is Jess Rinehart. I
22 would like to clarify a couple points with Your Honor just to
23 make sure everything is clear on a few issues if you don't
24 mind.

25 THE COURT: Okay. But go ahead, please.



1 MR. RINEHART: One of the things mentioned, like I
2 said, is Mr. Harris has mentioned we're doing this for the
3 benefit of the creditors so, you know, we make sure they get
4 their interest by putting it into this (indiscernible)
5 creditors. What's important -- very important analysis, it's
6 very important is this property is actually sole and separate
7 property. This is not Loza's. Leverty is a creditor of the
8 husband, not of Ms. Loza, because we wouldn't be able to go
9 after that asset and it's also attempting to take away
10 creditors of actually the estate's which are a different set of
11 creditors than are listed with Loza. So totally different
12 creditors and so there -- the creditors won't be paid off.

13 And also, I wanted to clarify that the -- Your Honor,
14 I mentioned that our office had a first on the property, and I
15 just want to make sure to let the Court know that this went up
16 to the Nevada Supreme Court, was upheld. Leverty & Associates'
17 lien on the property so along with the sale price of 975, plus
18 the second on the prop, plus the foreclosure amount, and the
19 first on the property, it essentially sold for approximately
20 12 -- 1,275,000. Of course, that does not factor in the fact
21 that the person buying it is going to have to gut the inside
22 because it's poorly taken care of and spend a lot of money
23 redoing that. And do this property sold for a significant
24 value at the foreclosure sale when you add the first, the
25 foreclosure amount, the bid amount, when you put all those



1 together.

2 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

3 MR. RINEHART: And also, Your Honor, on one of my
4 exhibits, I wanted to see if the Court would take judicial
5 notice of as I attached the Douglas County Assessor's -- it's
6 like parcel detail and what the parcel detail provides, and
7 it's supported by my attached declaration, that yesterday when
8 I printed that out, that was part of -- I mean that was titled
9 in the name of Ray Warren Exley himself and like I said, I
10 already informed the Court that (indiscernible) judicial motion
11 (audio interference) set aside.

12 THE COURT: Sir --

13 MR. RINEHART: (Indiscernible).

14 THE COURT: Sir, something is going wrong and we
15 can't understand what you're saying. I apologize.

16 MR. RINEHART: (Indiscernible) I want to file it
17 today. Can you hear me? I apologize.

18 THE COURT: Just wait a second here, please.

19 THE CLERK: Your Honor, it sounds as though --

20 MR. RINEHART: Okay.

21 THE CLERK: -- another line with people talking in
22 the background. If they could please mute if they're not
23 speaking, that would be helpful. Let's try that, Your Honor.

24 THE COURT: Okay. Go -- so which --

25 MR. RINEHART: Your Honor, I rewind a little bit --



1 THE COURT: Which exhibit are you referring to?

2 MR. RINEHART: If you can give me a second, Your
3 Honor.

4 THE COURT: Sure. Since I got all of these at
5 about -- I don't know -- two hours ago, it's -- I don't know
6 where it is.

7 MR. RINEHART: Okay, Your Honor, it is Exhibit Number
8 11.

9 THE COURT: So hang on here.

10 MR. RINEHART: And it's a -- yes, Your Honor.

11 THE COURT: Okay. Exhibit 11. Hang on here.

12 MR. RINEHART: Yes, Your Honor.

13 THE COURT: I apologize. I hadn't -- I --

14 MR. RINEHART: And what that is is it's a Douglas
15 County, Nevada, Assessor's -- it comes from the Assessor's
16 Office --

17 THE COURT: I see.

18 MR. RINEHART: -- printed from the Assessor's Office
19 showing that title's in the name of Exley. You can see it on
20 the first page. It says Assessed Owner Name --

21 THE COURT: Well, hang on for just a second --

22 MR. RINEHART: -- and then the second --

23 THE COURT: Just hang on for a second.

24 MR. RINEHART: Yeah.

25 THE COURT: So I've got Douglas County, Nevada,



1 Assessor's Office. Location --

2 MR. RINEHART: Yeah, it's a parcel detail --

3 THE COURT: Partial detail? Oh, parcel detail --

4 MR. RINEHART: -- is what it's called.

5 THE COURT: Okay. I got that.

6 MR. RINEHART: Yeah, for the subject property. So
7 when you go to the Assessor's, that way you can see okay, who
8 owns it, a little bit about the location of it, description of
9 the property, assessed values, taxation things, who's the
10 owner, who's the legal owner, what's the mailing address. It
11 includes things along those lines. And on the second page, it
12 shows the ownership history of it, and on the ownership history
13 in the top left, you see who the current owner is listed as.
14 It's Exley, Ray Warren, M.D. And it's worth noting that that
15 address listed is also the address that Ms. Loza lives at in
16 Beverly Hills, California, even though she filed her petition
17 in the State of Nevada.

18 THE COURT: Okay.

19 MR. RINEHART: And --

20 THE COURT: Go ahead.

21 MR. RINEHART: And Your Honor, we think the Court
22 should take judicial notice of this given the fact that the --
23 this fact is not in reasonable dispute, because it can be
24 accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy
25 cannot be reasonably questioned. And that's pursuant to the



1 Federal Rules of Evidence, Section 201.

2 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

3 MR. RINEHART: And Your Honor, I don't know when it
4 cut off or what you were able to hear, so I apologize if I'm
5 going to repeat something --

6 THE COURT: Oh, no.

7 MR. RINEHART: -- but I just wanted to confirm --

8 THE COURT: No problem. That's fine. I appreciate
9 that.

10 MR. RINEHART: I just -- thank you, Your Honor.

11 THE COURT: Thank you.

12 MR. RINEHART: I just want to confirm that that sales
13 price, like I said, is the foreclosure amount on it, which was
14 approximately -- I think 224. Then there was a 975 bid it went
15 for. There's a first on the property. It's a lien in our
16 favor upheld by the Nevada Supreme Court, and that's at
17 approximately, you know, 195,000. Somewhere in that range
18 right now. And so when that all together, that means the
19 property effectively sold for almost 1.3 million. I think it's
20 1.275, approximately. And like I said, that doesn't count
21 whoever's buying this property is going to have to put
22 significant money into it. It was left in disrepair. No one
23 lives there. It just sits up there all year long not being
24 taken care of. And so they're going to have to put significant
25 money for that 1.275, once you start putting the money into it,



1 all of a sudden, it climbs up pretty quick.

2 THE COURT: Yeah. Okay. Anything further?

3 MR. RINEHART: Not at this time, Your Honor.

4 THE COURT: Thank you, counsel.

5 Mr. Harris.

6 MR. HARRIS: Yes, Your Honor. Steve Harris. Thank
7 you very much.

8 As the Court can understand by itself, there's a
9 tortuous history between Dr. Exley, who died last year,
10 Ms. Loza, and the -- Mr. Leverty and his law firm. But as I
11 recall, I think effective January 2nd, 2011, the United States
12 Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit appointed the Honorable
13 Bruce Beesley to hear bankruptcy matters and decide bankruptcy
14 code issues in the United States Bankruptcy Court located in
15 Northern Nevada. And as I last checked, I think, you know, the
16 United States Bankruptcy Judge Bruce Beesley still has the
17 authority to make decisions under the Code. And it's not
18 the -- within the province of Mr. Leverty, or Mr. Leverty's law
19 firm, or members of his law firm, or Allied Foreclosure
20 Services to decide on their own whether or not the automatic
21 stay applies.

22 I filed a quit claim deed as an exhibit to my motion,
23 and that quit claim deed shows that June 22nd, 2021, at 3:03
24 p.m., Document Number 2021-969516, Juliana Mayer Loza, an
25 individual, received a quit claim deed from Athena. And just



1 some hearsay comments made by counsel that the assessor's
2 office views this as deficient is totally not sufficient for
3 this Court to decide that this is not property of the estate.

4 THE COURT: Thank you.

5 MR. HARRIS: This property is titled in Ms. Loza's
6 name. Any creditors that Dr. Exley had in his estate will be
7 addressed and will be paid as authorized and allowed claims in
8 the Loza estate. We are not -- Ms. Loza did not accept the
9 deed to this property with the idea of depriving the creditors
10 of Dr. Exley's estate of their rights to this property.

11 And also, what's important is as an exhibit also to
12 the debtor's motion, I -- and it's Page 45 of 75 on the file
13 stamp on document 7 --

14 THE COURT: Just wait --

15 MR. HARRIS: -- it's an assignment of a deed of
16 trust --

17 THE COURT: -- just wait --

18 THE CLERK: For the record, Your Honor, which exhibit
19 number is that?

20 THE COURT: Mr. Harris?

21 THE CLERK: Mr. Harris?

22 MR. HARRIS: Yes.

23 THE CLERK: For the record, what is the exhibit
24 number, please?

25 MR. HARRIS: Exhibit D --



1 THE CLERK: Thank you.

2 MR. HARRIS: -- and I'm looking at Page 45 of 75 of
3 my motion, which is Document Number 7.

4 THE COURT: So I've got Exhibit D, which is an
5 assignment of deed of trust --

6 MR. HARRIS: Page 45 of 75.

7 THE COURT: Yep. Yeah, got it. Thank you.

8 MR. HARRIS: Okay. Do you see the -- it says
9 assignment of deed of trust.

10 THE COURT: Yes.

11 MR. HARRIS: And this is where Mr. Leverty received
12 an assignment of (indiscernible) deed of trust, but you'll
13 notice that the holder or the obligor under the note was Ray
14 Warren Exley, M.D., Nevada Family Trusts and that since
15 Mr. Exley -- Dr. Exley died last year, Ms. Loza is the
16 successor trustee under that family trust, so even the action
17 of Mr. Leverty trying to foreclose on his deed of trust that he
18 received an assignment on, the family trust is the obligor
19 under that, and Ms. Loza is the successor trustee for that
20 family trust. And by the foreclosure action taking place after
21 the bankruptcy filing is a clear violation of 362(a)(1).

22 And also, Your Honor, I located a Ninth Circuit case,
23 and it's 922 F.2d 1379, and it's Neuton, N-E-U-T-O-N, and that
24 case basically stands for the proposition that property of the
25 bankruptcy estate includes contingent interest. And I'll quote



1 from that case. And this is the Ninth Circuit talking.

2 We agree with the BAP's position. Whether a debtor's
3 contingent interests were acquired by the bankrupt estate was a
4 thorny issue under the old Bankruptcy Act. In a landmark
5 decision which largely inspired the new Code, the Supreme Court
6 held that the term "property" has been construed most
7 generously and an interest is not outside its reach because it
8 is novel or contingent or because enjoyment must be postponed.

9 And that's Segal v. Rochelle. That's the Supreme
10 Court -- U.S. Supreme Court case that they're talking about
11 from 1966.

12 Your Honor, I believe that it's a clear violation of
13 the automatic stay provisions of the Bankruptcy Code, 362(a),
14 for Allied Foreclosure Services and Mr. Leverty and his law
15 firm to proceed unilaterally with the foreclosure sale on
16 June 23rd, 2021, at approximately 1:00 to 2:00 p.m. And the
17 price was 979,000 and that 979,000 is the gross price. There's
18 no other add-ons. And it was sold -- and significantly less
19 than what the property is valued at. From that 969, what's
20 going to have to be paid are the first trust deed held by
21 Mr. Leverty, of course, and any liens that are on the property,
22 and then the rest would be distributed according to Dr. Exley's
23 estate, or in this case, it'll be distributed in Ms. Loza's
24 Chapter 13 case according to a plan.

25 This is the hearing on a stay violation on a -- based



1 on the debtor's motion, Your Honor. This is not a motion
2 brought by Mr. Leverty and his law firm to dismiss the
3 bankruptcy for a bad faith filing. This is a clear violation
4 of the automatic stay. It is this court, the United States
5 Bankruptcy Court with the United States Bankruptcy Judge Bruce
6 Beesley decides whether or not there's a stay violation. The
7 right way to have done this is to have filed a motion to
8 establish whether or not the stay is in effect and the right way
9 to have done things would be to postpone the sale and get clear
10 directions from this Court, the United States Bankruptcy Court,
11 which decides and interprets the Bankruptcy Code.

12 So I believe that there -- the debtor believes that
13 there is a clear, clear violation of the automatic stay. What
14 I'm asking the Court for is that the Court issue an order that
15 the trustee's foreclosure sale that was conducted on June 23rd
16 is void ab initio as requested in my motion that I filed with
17 the Court. And what I also ask for and this is maybe somewhat
18 novel but instead of addressing damages that Mr. Leverty and
19 his law firm and Allied may be subject to, which I ask for in
20 my motion, I would ask the Court to consider staying the
21 litigation and that the Court order the parties, under Local
22 Rule 9019(1)(A) to a mediation, preferably Judge Spraker,
23 United States Bankruptcy Judge located in Anchorage, Alaska,
24 and that we just continue any decision on whether damages are
25 due from the Leverty Law Firm, Mr. Leverty, or Allied



1 Foreclosure Services, and that we proceed to a mediation so
2 that we can stop this insanely complicated tortuously long
3 litigation between the parties.

4 Thank you, Your Honor.

5 THE COURT: Thank you.

6 MR. RINEHART: Your Honor, I'd like to address
7 several things there as Mr. Harris mentioned. This long
8 tortured history. It's been laid out real clear. The tortured
9 history comes from I'm skipping out on attorneys' fees. We won
10 the house for him, 100 percent ownership interest, and then
11 we're not paying attorneys' fees. Bounce around. Fraudulently
12 transferred the property on numerous occasions. Entered
13 settlements already. Been done with regard to a settlement
14 before Magistrate Judge Cook. And then they tried backing out
15 of that settlement. And then they transferred property again.
16 So this is an ongoing matter.

17 Mr. Harris mentions the idea this is -- I mean, not
18 his idea, but mentions that Your Honor, this is the bankruptcy
19 court. You are the decider of bankruptcy law. I'm pretty sure
20 through what I talked about, I address the equitable -- I mean
21 the debtor's estate, why they don't have legal title, why they
22 don't have equitable title. Clearly, even though Mr. Harris
23 once again brings up the deed saying on this date, June 22nd,
24 we filed this deed putting in Loza's name. That is something
25 that was rejected and deficient. He mentions, well, we can't



1 take counsel's word. Let's take judicial notice of that
2 Douglas County parcel, Exhibit Number 11. That clearly shows
3 right there it is in the name of Ray Warren Exley. That does
4 not need to be something you can take my argument. I provided
5 exhibits because unlike defendant/debtor who says, oh, I have
6 an equitable interest but has provided nothing to the Court.
7 Just a bare bones statement saying I have interest. That is
8 not sufficient to determine that oh, we have a -- that Debtor
9 Loza has an equitable interest.

10 Going back to this Court has the ability to determine
11 bankruptcy matters, I cited a couple Code sections where
12 sanctions are available, where the Court, under its inherent
13 powers in 9011 can impose sanctions including determining that
14 this is not part of the debtor's estate. The Court can dismiss
15 the debtor's filing as fraudulent. It is clearly done for a
16 not proper purpose. This Court cannot allow debtor letter --
17 Debtor Loza to sit back, file this matter for improper purpose
18 and in doing so, collaterally attacking the Ninth Judicial
19 State Court decision that this is in Exley's name himself.
20 That has been clearly laid out by the Court.

21 Once again, he talked about creditors. Well, we want
22 to make sure Loza's creditors are paid. I've already addressed
23 this once but it's worth addressing again that these are
24 different creditors. This is not her sole and separate -- I
25 mean, this is Exley's sole and separate property. This is not



1 Loza's property. Loza's debtors listed are different than the
2 creditors, the known creditors who have filed creditor claims
3 in the estate. Once again, this foreclosure sale -- the monies
4 are going into the Ninth Judicial District Court. They have
5 the ability to supervise this, determine who has claims. By
6 taking it out of the Ninth Judicial District Court, that puts
7 those creditors, Exley's creditors who the Court has determined
8 is the owner of the property, takes it away from them. Like I
9 said, different matter.

10 Also, we tried to mediate with Dr. Exley and Ms. Loza
11 and they attended, like I said, they agreed and breached that.
12 Then that was a settlement that was in -- the -- they had to
13 get sanctioned on because they tried backing out of the
14 agreement by the federal court, and the federal court upheld
15 the settlement agreement, which then they transferred property
16 to get it away from since the judge -- and I hope Your Honor
17 sees this is a history of fraudulent transfers. And like I
18 said, I've addressed the debtor's estate but also, it's
19 important that once we notice bankruptcy court, these are
20 federal codes I'm giving you with regard to the sanctions,
21 inherent powers, and the statutory in 11 U.S.C. 9011 and 11
22 U.S.C. 105.

23 THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

24 MR. RINEHART: Let's see if I want to add anything
25 else.



1 MR. KAUFMANN: Your Honor --

2 MR. RINEHART: And --

3 MR. KAUFMANN: -- this is Gene Kaufmann. May I had a
4 couple of things?

5 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

6 MR. KAUFMANN: This morning, Mr. Rinehart has, on a
7 number of occasions, addressed this Ninth Judicial District
8 Court case, and the four fraudulent transfer findings that the
9 court made. I just wish to point out to the Court, again, that
10 this is a default judgment. And I would also wish to apprise
11 the Court that Mr. Leverty's office reasonably knew -- knew
12 that I and another attorney, Kirk Walker in Las Vegas,
13 represented the entities that had been sued in that lawsuit,
14 and we were never notified that there was a default. And it is
15 a violation of the Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct, Rule
16 3.5(a), relations with opposing counsel, for a lawyer who knows
17 or reasonably knows the identity of a lawyer representing an
18 opposing party, he or she should not take advantage of the
19 lawyer by causing a default for dismissal to be entered without
20 first inquiring about the opposing lawyer's intention to
21 proceed.

22 That default judgment which took place one month ago
23 today is being addressed. There's going to be a motion filed
24 in the Ninth Judicial District Court to set aside that default,
25 and there's been communication back and forth between



1 Mr. Leverty's office and I've been apprised of communication
2 between his office and Mr. Walker's office inquiring about
3 would you be willing to agree to set that aside and there's
4 been a refusal, and there is another case that's been filed to
5 adjudicate and determine the title to the Panorama property.

6 So all of the fraudulent transfers that they've
7 alleged or the findings of those fraudulent transfers are based
8 upon that one default judgment. Matters should be heard on
9 their merits, and the reason for this bankruptcy was not to
10 avoid creditors. It's not to defraud creditors. It's to
11 ascertain and make sure that more creditors can be taken care
12 of because even now with the price of \$979,000, it could be
13 that the estate is still insolvent. And so Mr. Rinehart's
14 saying that oh, wouldn't it be wonderful if the money goes to
15 the Ninth Judicial District Court and the Ninth Judicial
16 District Court can parcel out the money. Well, Ms. Loza has a
17 equitable interest in the estate, because she's Mr. -- or Dr.
18 Exley's widow, that she should be able to participate in that
19 estate and so if we were able to obtain \$1.4 million and the
20 estate isn't insolvent right now with the 979,000 that's coming
21 its way, that's \$300,000 that would be going to Ms. Loza.

22 So trying to short circuit this is wrong. The
23 bankruptcy stay is there for a reason, and it is to protect
24 someone's legal or equitable interest in property. And for
25 Leverty's office to decide on their own that there's been a



1 fraudulent transfer here, decide on their own these things that
2 haven't been decided on its merits is simply wrong. That's the
3 reason the Bankruptcy Code exists.

4 Your Honor knows that I do not have a lot to do with
5 the bankruptcy court. The last case that I was involved in
6 began 10 years and one day ago. It was the John Davis Trucking
7 accident out -- that hit the AmTrak train. It's especially
8 fresh in my mind right now because in addition to being a
9 lawyer involved in that case, I had relatives that were on that
10 train. My sister and my nephew. I'm supposed to go to the
11 AmTrak train station this morning, Your Honor, to pick them up
12 because they are here to commemorate the events that happened
13 that day, because it was a profound injury to my nephew and
14 even though he didn't make a claim, he suffered enormously
15 because of that accident. It changed the course of his life.
16 AmTrak and Union Pacific Railroad immediately filed a case. A
17 number of other injured parties filed a case. Ultimately, it
18 was either adjudicated or determined that it was about \$44
19 million that was owed. And -- but the creditors didn't --
20 those creditors didn't take things into their own hands once
21 John Davis Trucking filed for bankruptcy. They respected the
22 automatic stay and Your Honor, these creditors should have done
23 the same.

24 THE COURT: Thank you.

25 MR. HARRIS: Your Honor, Steve Harris. Very, very



1 briefly. I can respond to Mr. Rinehart's allegations as to
2 their version of the events and issues, but I think what is of
3 primary importance right now today is that the integrity of
4 this Court, the United States Bankruptcy Court, must be
5 preserved and maintained, and parties do not have the right to
6 unilaterally decide on their own whether or not the stay is in
7 place or is not in place. And that's why I brought the
8 motions, because there's a clear violation by Allied and
9 Leverty as to the automatic stay provisions at 362(a).

10 Now, I've asked that the trustee foreclosure sale be
11 voided and that's in accordance with the Schwartz case, which
12 is cited in my motion, and I would ask for an order on that.
13 And I would hope the Court would follow through with my
14 suggestion and put any damages occasioned by the stay
15 violation, put them out in the future and have the Court, under
16 Local Rule 9019(1)(a), order the parties to mediation to the
17 next available mediator, and to put a stay on these litigation
18 proceedings to see if we can get things resolved. Thank you.

19 THE COURT: Thank you.

20 So here's what I'm going to do --

21 MR. RINEHART: Your Honor, this is --

22 THE COURT: I'm sorry. Go ahead.

23 MR. RINEHART: -- Jess Rinehart. I think I see a
24 number of things to impact there.

25 The first thing, last thing mentioned was order us to



1 mediation. Once again, that happened. Federal Court already
2 ordered us to mediation. We settled the matter. Then they
3 backed out. And then the (indiscernible), the Court had to
4 then uphold that settlement agreement that was agreed upon and
5 then issue sanctions above -- I mean, appropriately \$45,045 for
6 it.

7 Mr. Harris mentioned -- talks about the integrity of
8 the Court. Th is is a clear violation of the stay. While I've
9 obviously laid out factually why it's not a violation fo the
10 say, that it's not in the bankruptcy estate, this is also a
11 clearly improper bad faith file. The Court cannot offer -- the
12 integrity of the Court and Mr. Harris. The Court cannot allow
13 Ms. Loza to do a bad faith, improper filing before the Court
14 collaterally attacking Ninth Judicial State Court judgments.

15 They mentioned the default. They were served with
16 the default. All the parties received default. The Ninth -- I
17 mean the state court, the Ninth Judicial Court reviewed
18 pleadings, had sufficient documents after hearing argument,
19 viewing pleadings in evidence, drew upon that and determined
20 those were fraudulent transfers. So even if Mr. Kaufmann
21 mentioned, oh, well, you talked about fraudulent transfers.
22 No. Those were determined by a judgement. Those are a
23 judgment on this matter. It's not just talking about it.

24 Once again, we need to emphasize that there has been
25 no stay violation here because of real property and evidence by



1 Exhibit 17. It's held in the name of Exley and not the family
2 trust, Athena, Loza. No one else has ownership interest here.
3 It is clearly in Exley's name pursuant to a court order that
4 they are now trying to collaterally attack via improper, bad
5 faith filing before this Court so this Court has the inherent
6 powers and statutory authority to not allow that. To not allow
7 this collateral attack on a state court judgment.

8 MS. LOZA: Your Honor, this is --

9 MR. RINEHART: Thank you.

10 MS. LOZA: -- Ms. Loza. I'd like to -- I would
11 really like to address the Court, if I may?

12 THE COURT: Ms. Loza, go ahead, please.

13 MS. LOZA: Your Honor, first of all, the entire
14 matter began in a courtroom in Douglas County on January 19th,
15 2017, when Judge Gregory requested that Lois O'Brien signed a
16 quit claim deed deeding my husband the entire --

17 MR. RINEHART: Your Honor --

18 MS. LOZA: -- property. The entire property.

19 This --

20 MR. RINEHART: Your Honor, I'm going to object --

21 MS. LOZA: -- in that --

22 MR. RINEHART: Your Honor, I'm going to object --

23 MS. LOZA: -- in that --

24 MR. RINEHART: Your Honor, I'd like to object. There
25 are two lawyers arguing and Ms. Loza arguing --

1 MS. LOZA: Ms. Loza is --

2 MR. RINEHART: -- on behalf --

3 THE COURT: Everyone be quiet.

4 MS. LOZA: You have slandered -- you have slandered
5 me.

6 THE COURT: Be quiet. Ma'am, you go ahead.

7 MS. LOZA: Yes.

8 THE COURT: Sir --

9 MS. LOZA: Mr. Rinehart was present --

10 THE COURT: Ma'am, stop, stop, stop for a moment.

11 MS. LOZA: I'm sorry.

12 THE COURT: Please go ahead.

13 MS. LOZA: Yes.

14 THE COURT: Calm down a little bit. Go ahead --

15 MS. LOZA: Okay.

16 THE COURT: -- what you have to say --

17 MS. LOZA: Thank you, Your Honor. Okay.

18 THE COURT: -- other parties can --

19 MS. LOZA: Okay.

20 THE COURT: -- go ahead and speak afterwards. Please
21 do not interrupt her.

22 MS. LOZA: Okay.

23 THE COURT: Go ahead, ma'am.

24 MS. LOZA: Thank you, Your Honor.

25 Judge Gregory ordered Dr. O'Brien to sign the quit



1 claim, which he'd refused to do. The judge hands it -- the
2 judge handed the -- the quit claim to the clerk, who handed it
3 to Mr. -- Mr. Ginn, who's Mr. Rinehart's associate. Mr. Ginn
4 took the quit claim and gave Dr. Exley an empty envelope. He
5 stole the quit claim from the Court, from Dr. Exley, and when
6 we tried to -- when we tried to record it the next day, there
7 wasn't anything in the envelope.

8 Now, prior -- prior to the hearing, I had negotiated
9 a \$750,000 mortgage and all we needed to do was establish
10 Dr. Exley's ownership.

11 They then filed -- they then refused to turn over the
12 quit claim. They then filed a lien which under Golightly was a
13 fraudulent lien. They then prevented us -- tried to prevent us
14 from getting our -- our judgment against Dr. O'Brien by
15 refusing to sign the -- the affidavit.

16 Mr. Rinehart refers to the \$130,000 loan. The
17 \$130,000 loan was a (indiscernible) loan, which was to pay off
18 Mr. Leverty. We got the loan for 150,000. Our net was
19 133,000. Our attorney at the time, Mr. Jones (phonetic),
20 contacted Mr. Leverty. I contacted Mr. Leverty and said we're
21 ready. Do you want to -- we need to sign contract. We have
22 the money and -- and let's go. Their answer was to adjudicate
23 the effectively fraudulent lien which, by the way, the -- Judge
24 Gregory set that aside and -- along with other various
25 litigations.



1 The next thing that happened was that we had the
2 mediation in which they denied that they had -- they had sought
3 a adjudication on the very -- this was in the federal case --
4 on the very issue that they were litigating. The reason that
5 we could not sign the -- we submitted varying versions of
6 the -- this was in the federal case now -- of the -- of the
7 settlement agreement. They improperly included me as a party
8 to the agreement. I prepared a settlement between me and
9 Mr. Leverty's office, and my husband and Mr. -- for counsel to
10 sign between Dr. Exley. They refused those because they
11 insisted on including the ERISA pension plan.

12 Now the -- they then sealed all the documents and we
13 never received a copy of their proposed settlement. In the
14 hearing with Judge -- with Magistrate Judge Cook, they never
15 addressed the issue, and in -- but the -- but the order, which
16 you signed, which Mr. Leverty's office had supplied, included
17 the pension plans and which the Court removed.

18 Now they have sealed those and prevented us from
19 having them. As part of that agreement, by the way Your Honor,
20 I think it was Section 4, Mr. Leverty agreed to assist in any
21 way possible Dr. Exley in getting a lien -- a line of credit on
22 the property. We transferred -- something that's been admitted
23 is a loan from 1987, which Mr. Leverty's office codified in
24 2014 for 200,000 which because of interest and requirements of
25 ERISA is now up to \$1.4 million. That -- he's completely



1 ignored -- ignores that, and that is the reason and issues
2 within ERISA why the plan took ownership of the property,
3 because Dr. Exley would've been fined \$300,000 for a -- for a
4 deemed distribution.

5 I'm almost done with this.

6 THE COURT: Go ahead.

7 MS. LOZA: Then, as part of this fiduciary duty,
8 Athena 3, who was the owner -- Athena 1 who had the note
9 couldn't legally hold the property because of the defined
10 contribution plan -- the defined benefit plan. Athena put the
11 property on the market on the 21st of April, 2018. We signed
12 an agreement to sell. The price was 900-and-something
13 thousand. Well, this was, you know, a number of years ago.
14 Anyway, we were in the midst of closing escrow. Now escrow
15 included the total and absolute adherence to the -- to the --
16 excuse me a second -- to the Douglas County falsely adjudicated
17 hundred of fees plus interest and instead of -- and when
18 Mr. Ginn was contacted, he said, well, why don't you just pay
19 them directly to us, and we said, well, there's a court order.
20 We have to pay it to the -- to the Douglas County. They then,
21 on the 7th of May, filed a lis pendens which blocked the sale.
22 We filed an emergency motion to exonerate the -- or to remove
23 the lis pendens. It was denied by Magistrate Cook. We then
24 hired new counsel. She also denied that; however,
25 approximately a year later when Judge Cobb was now the



1 magistrate, they found that the lis pendens was improper.

2 Mr. Leverty then filed an appeal in the Ninth
3 Circuit. The Circuit -- the Ninth Circuit absolutely rejected
4 Mr. Leverty's claims and stated that Mr. Leverty had no -- had
5 no claim, whatsoever, on the property. There have been five --
6 then, just the most recently after my husband passed away --

7 THE COURT: It's all right.

8 MS. LOZA: -- and he passed away because Leverty
9 demanded he appear in court and he had a stroke in court on
10 the -- on the 30th of -- on the 29th of October, 2019.

11 Anyway -- excuse me -- and then Leverty said, well, I
12 don't have -- I can't present case because I'm not ready. I
13 then made an effort over the last three years to get financing
14 on the property. Mr. Leverty has clouded the title with his
15 false and ridiculous recordings to the extent that we have had
16 to file the quiet claim. As late as last Wednesday, I had a --
17 I had 50 -- \$500,000 in a escrow account awaiting title
18 insurance. They couldn't issue the title insurance because of
19 all of the -- of the vicious and vexatious recordings which
20 Mr. Leverty has done. From the very moment that Dr. Exley had
21 the property, they're fast of the quit claim. Their refusal to
22 provide the quit claim. They're suing Dr. Exley. Their
23 refusal to sign the (indiscernible) agreement -- I had to hire
24 a lawyer for \$30,000 who basically said we're going to take you
25 into deposition, and you're going to depose on the bills and



1 then we'll use that as your declaration. But the Court then
2 gave Dr. Exley an independent from the -- the adjudication, the
3 claims to Dr. Exley. Dr. Exley called Mr. Leverty and said,
4 Gene, take this. This is 180-something-thousand. You're
5 claiming 151,000 in legal fees based on billings of 90,000.
6 That didn't matter. You take the settlement with Lois and
7 we're done. He refused. Dr. Exley then had to expend a
8 significant amount of money in the sister -- sister state.
9 Then Mr. Leverty tried to come back and claim -- and claim
10 contempt of court because he hadn't given the money to Leverty
11 through -- after having collected it. Judge Gregory completely
12 rejected that. And in fact, the case -- Judge Gregory rejected
13 everything. And that case has been remanded back from the
14 Supreme Court without a decision, simply that it needs to be
15 reconsidered by Judge Gregory, which should take precedence
16 over the -- over the fraudulent transfer case.

17 I was never served anything (indiscernible).
18 Mr. Leverty, Mr. Ginn, Mr. Guess -- sorry -- all were fully
19 aware that I was represented by this -- either myself, the
20 plan, or the estate -- or the estate, or Dr. Exley were
21 represented by Mr. Sullivan and by Mr. Walker. They ignored
22 this and we -- we're filing -- we've -- there was a mess up and
23 we're filing the motion to set aside that decision. These are
24 all very, very carefully planned means by which -- to defraud
25 Dr. Exley of his property and totally under -- I can't figure



1 out why, but the issue before you, Your Honor, is do we let
2 these -- do we let their fraud and their innuendo and -- oh, by
3 the way. There -- there's a non -- there's a non-defamation
4 clause in the settlement agreement as well, which I guess even
5 just by what Mr. Rinehart said today has been violated. And --
6 and we just -- we need to be able to take a step back and
7 review all of what's gone on in terms of the questionable
8 actions by Mr. Leverty, including the most recent, which I
9 think is probably the most poignant in the fact of the
10 filing -- first of all, there's so many wrong misstatements
11 of -- throughout the entire pleadings that he made that was --
12 that was adopted by default that you could fill a book with.
13 You could fill a -- you could sell a matchbook with the truth
14 and a library book -- and a library with the false, the most
15 important of which is that Athena was a safe for Dr. Exley.
16 Dr. Exley resigned from the Board of Athena in 2014 and has not
17 been directly associated with Athena. He is -- it's an ERISA
18 pension plan. It's a qualified ERISA pension plan, and these
19 people just steam roll that.

20 I really employ Your Honor to look at the truth, not
21 at the slander, the innuendo of Mr. -- Jess, what's your last
22 name?

23 MR. RINEHART: Rinehart.

24 MS. LOZA: Rinehart. That's right. Mr. Rinehart
25 who, you know, very eloquent (indiscernible) very eloquently



1 spouted lies, and we can very clearly, with very clear
2 evidence, counter everything he said, especially the aspects of
3 the false -- of the false (indiscernible). All -- every single
4 action by me, by Ms. Van Buren, by the rest of the board of
5 directors of the Athena pension plans was done under ERISA and
6 very clearly. ERISA doesn't forgive, and we are qualified, and
7 those were all done to prevent loss of assets to either
8 taxation or to -- or to fraudulent claims by -- such as those
9 by Mr. Leverty.

10 I really appreciate, Your Honor, taking the time to
11 listen to what I had to say.

12 THE COURT: Certainly.

13 MS. LOZA: Thank you so much.

14 THE COURT: Thank you very much.

15 MR. LEVERTY: Your Honor, this is Gene Leverty. Can
16 I say a word --

17 THE COURT: Please go ahead.

18 MR. LEVERTY: -- with regard to a response?

19 THE COURT: Yes. Please go ahead.

20 MR. LEVERTY: Yes, Your Honor.

21 It's quick. All I ask is -- say to support this is
22 that the Court, with respect to the Nevada Supreme Court
23 overruled Judge Gregory and said that how he applied the law
24 with regard to our lien was not correct, and he did send it
25 back, but it -- and he didn't say that the Supreme Court upheld



1 that our lien was still in effect. Number -- with regard to
2 our first for attorneys' fees.

3 With regard to the second we purchased, we purchased
4 it with the understanding that they had -- Dr. Exley and
5 Ms. Loza had obtained a loan and that in the process of that
6 loan, that Athena agree to the -- that loan and, therefore, it
7 was not subject to Athena. Now, they're contending and filed
8 papers that it -- that Dr. -- that Athena didn't have that
9 right and they also content something that's very important.
10 There's documentation that at one point that alleged ERISA
11 entity that Athena was paid in full and it was only after
12 litigation that suddenly that lien wasn't paid as determined
13 later on. So we have records to demonstrate that the lien with
14 regard to Athena was totally satisfied, and then after, it
15 became more apparent that they wanted to use it than Ms. Loza
16 and Ms. Van Buren who I think are one in the same person, but
17 they, at that point, descended after the loan was made
18 allegedly what -- that Athena forgave the loan.

19 The last thing with regard to service of process.
20 The services of process was -- we got -- they were served. She
21 was served. We have proof with regard t the courts that we
22 filed for the default. She was served and she's knowledgeable
23 of it and -- you know, so the story goes on. We both have our
24 sides. Our side is the fact that we attempted to work with
25 these people numerous times and without success because that



1 wasn't their intent. All the -- at this point -- and I want to
2 bring to the Court's attention that I take -- we have not done
3 anything with regard to damaging with regard to Ms. Loza or
4 Dr. Exley. We have, in fact, made sure in the Ninth Circuit
5 with regard to the default, that we were clear that the money
6 would be put into the courts and interpled so it could be
7 properly dispersed at the time. So, you know, we are -- have
8 moved in the direction of protecting the creditors, not vice
9 versa. And we are not bankruptcy lawyers. I can assure you.
10 However with regard to our analysis with regard to whether or
11 not Ms. Loza had an interest demonstrated to us that she had no
12 interest and today, they have failed to show that she has an
13 interest with regard to Ray Exley's estate other than what they
14 just told you and they've -- she's also -- that no showing with
15 regard to that she is going to inherit Athena 3 or what --
16 Athena 3 has -- I think the most truthful thing she said is
17 that the 150 -- I mean the initial loan was to Dr. Exley and to
18 Ms. O'Brien -- Dr. O'Brien, his ex-wife. That loan was made by
19 Athena 1, not Athena 3. For whatever reasons they played with
20 that and transferred it a well. So this is a shell game, Your
21 Honor and this is just another further action by Ms. Loza who
22 represents herself as being a lawyer but she's not admitted
23 anywhere. In fact, Judge Cook, Magistrate Cook determined that
24 she could not go forward in her courtroom because she was not
25 an attorney and she represented and she indicated that she's an



1 attorney somewhere in a foreign country. I'm not sure where.
2 But we ask this Court -- most importantly, as -- we didn't do
3 anything sanctionable with regard to this. The sanctionable
4 part has always been with regard to our dealings. We'
5 ve attempted to work with Ms Loza and Dr. Exley, and the
6 representations that we have somehow not agreed, it's only that
7 we didn't agree to take less than what we thought we were
8 entitled to. That's not holding up somebody. It's basically
9 negotiating and they refused negotiation. Thank you, Your
10 Honor.

11 THE COURT: Thank you.

12 MS. LOZA: May I rebut, Your Honor?

13 THE COURT: You may.

14 MS. LOZA: Yes. First of all, the note from Athena 1
15 to Dr. Exley was drawn up by you, as a codification. The
16 discharge was rejected by the -- by all of the title company
17 because your office made a mistake in the name of the plan
18 being released.

19 Subsequent, Dr. O'Brien has recanted her statement
20 that the loan was repaid and in fact, demanded in the family
21 law matter that she get the \$200,000 that was owed to her. In
22 part, base on your advice, we did not file a retraction of
23 that. As far as the -- your intent, I'm just curious, how did
24 you come upon possession of the quit claim.

25 MR. KAUFMANN: Ms. Loza, as your attorney --



1 Mr. Kaufmann's here speaking here, you should address your
2 comments only to the Court and not to --

3 MS. LOZA: Okay.

4 MR. KAUFMANN: -- Mr. Leverty.

5 MS. LOZA: I'm sorry. Thank you. I'm sorry, Your
6 Honor.

7 Thank you Steve -- or thank you, Gene.

8 Anyway, there has been -- the -- just the very fact
9 that in the midst of a sale, a bonafide sale, by the way, for
10 which Athena has been sued for failure to complete because of
11 Mr. Leverty's lis pendens, they block the sale. They were
12 going to be paid all of their money. They blocked the sale.
13 Then they appealed the blocking of the sale and both the
14 District Court in Nevada, as well as the Court of Appeals, both
15 said that they were wrong in doing that. That was malicious.
16 That was vexatious. There was no reason for that.

17 The settlement, as far as he's concerned, is -- was
18 the -- he was offered 130, he accepted 130, and then decided he
19 was going to -- he could get more. The only person who's been
20 dishonest, vexatious in this entire mess has been Vernon
21 Leverty. He could have had this entire thing settled numerous
22 time, but he preferred to steal documents, file false document,
23 not be honest with the Court. And by the way, the issue of
24 the -- that the Supreme Court rejected was that the lien did
25 not qualify as a one-action lien.



1 Now, base on the facts rather than the
2 misinterpretation, his portrayal, that was not a charging lien
3 and it was not a charging lien because the property had been --
4 the judgment had been registered in December of 2016 prior to
5 the lien and, therefore, Mr. Leverty did not even have the
6 authority to file the attorney's lien.

7 In any event, I really think that, as Your Honor can
8 probably see, that this is a mess. I have been blocked on a
9 dozen, half a dozen opportunities to liquidate -- to finance
10 the property and to settle these issues and each and every
11 time, Vernon Leverty or his comrades have blocked that, and he
12 just -- he's excellent in misrepresenting the truth. There's
13 no (audio interference) misrepresenting facts of the enemy as
14 truth, and I'm going to implore Your Honor to give us an
15 opportunity to step back from this. The only thing I would
16 like most important is if we were able to clear the title to
17 the point where I can get my rightful and Dr. Exley's rightful
18 and Athena pension plan rightful ownership of the property, we
19 can promote that and then we can take care of the mounting and
20 ridiculous fees and costs and move forward as whole people, not
21 as fractured, damaged, and exploited by a smooth-talking, very
22 literate, very well educated, and in more sane times, very
23 articulate and collaborative individual than Mr. Vernon
24 Leverty. Thank you, Your Honor.

25 THE COURT: Thank you.



1 MR. RINEHART: Your Honor --

2 THE COURT: Anyone else?

3 MR. RINEHART: Your Honor, this is Jess Rinehart.

4 THE COURT: I'm sorry. Say, again, sir.

5 MR. RINEHART: Do you mind if I -- Your Honor, this
6 is Jess Rinehart. Do you mind if I add something?

7 THE COURT: You may.

8 MR. RINEHART: Couple things here. Obviously, that
9 was a lot of inflammatory statements by Ms. Loza on her own
10 who's represented by counsel. She talks about the truth, being
11 enemy of lies, and something along those lines. But we have
12 some issues here and she's talking about the -- this -- not
13 allowed lien, not a -- this lien is not allowed. It's totally
14 illegal what she was saying. I have a -- in front of me,
15 and -- the order of reversal (indiscernible) Supreme Court that
16 the District Court erred on the matter, and it's being sent
17 down for reversal on it, that it's a valid lien. Ms. Loza, I
18 think we need to concentrate on those actual facts in evidence,
19 not a lot of inflammatory statement (indiscernible).

20 She also said oh, this default was done in such a
21 way, it was done behind my back. I didn't know. Didn't
22 anything. I would like to point out, have Your Honor look at
23 Exhibit 16. She mentioned the judgment against her as
24 fraudulent. They didn't -- so she was -- but if Your Honor can
25 look at Exhibit 16.



1 THE COURT: Sir, you're breaking up. Could you
2 please repeat what you said?

3 MR. RINEHART: Yes, Your Honor.

4 She mentioned the judgment by default was done behind
5 her back, didn't know about it, wasn't -- she didn't -- she
6 wasn't served or anything like that. If I could point your
7 direction of Your Honor to Exhibit Number 16.

8 THE COURT: Hang on. Hang on. Exhibit 16. Let's
9 see here. Can you find me Exhibit 16, please.

10 MS. LOZA: What document is that?

11 MR. RINEHART: That would be Exhibit 16 to our
12 opposition --

13 THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

14 MR. RINEHART: -- that was filed this morning.

15 THE COURT: So hang on for just a second here.

16 MR. RINEHART: Of course, Your Honor.

17 (Pause)

18 THE COURT: Okay. Exhibit -- thank you. So
19 Exhibit 16 is a declaration of service and complaint. Is that
20 correct?

21 MR. RINEHART: Yes, Your Honor. And I'd like to
22 direct your attention to the second page. The party was served
23 was Juliana Mayer Loza -- Mayer Loza.

24 MS. LOZA: I was not present.

25 MR. RINEHART: So I guess the -- that the Court's to



1 believe here is that this affiant, who works for serving people
2 is apparently lying to the Court. I think we see a theme here.

3 MS. LOZA: Yeah, yours.

4 MR. RINEHART: Of course, we also heard a lot fo
5 things about the settlement agreement and all these things that
6 Leverty is wrong in settlement agreement. I'd like to remind
7 the Court that the settlement agreement was upheld and they
8 were sanctioned \$45,000 for their behavior. The other courts
9 dealing with them, have noticed a trend and have ruled as such.
10 The judgment --

11 MS. LOZA: Why --

12 MR. RINEHART: -- shows four fraudulent transfers.
13 The Court has decided --

14 THE COURT: Ma'am --

15 MR. RINEHART: -- that based upon the evidence --

16 THE COURT: -- ma'am, please -- please let him
17 speak --

18 MR. RINEHART: -- provided to the Court --

19 THE COURT: -- don't interrupt --

20 MR. RINEHART: -- they can't make unilateral
21 decisions just on their own accord. There has to be presented
22 evidence. Based upon that evidence, the pleadings on file,
23 they determined it was fraudulent.

24 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much. I'm going to
25 take the matter under advisement. We'll be in recess. Thank



1 you.

2 (Proceedings concluded at 12:05 p.m.)

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C E R T I F I C A T I O N

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I, Alicia Jarrett, court-approved transcriber, hereby
certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the
official electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the
above-entitled matter.

20

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22

23

Alicia J. Jarrett

24

ALICIA JARRETT, AAERT NO. 428

DATE: August 5, 2021

25

ACCESS TRANSCRIPTS, LLC



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EXHIBIT B

1 CASE NO.: 20-PB-00129

2 DEPT. NO. I

3 The undersigned affirms that the below
4 document does not contain the social
5 security number of any person.

RECEIVED

JUL 22 2021

Douglas County
District Court Clerk

2021 JUL 22 AM 8:46

BOBBER R. WILLIAMS
CLERK

BY D. GOELZ DEPUTY

6 IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
7 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS

8
9
10 IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF, NOTICE OF LODGED WILLS
11 RAY WARREN EXLEY,
12 Deceased.
13 _____/

14
15 Special Administrator, JULIANA M. LOZA, by and through her
16 attorney, GENE M. KAUFMANN, of SULLIVAN LAW hereby lodges the
17 attached Wills of RAY WARREN EXLEY.

18 The most recent of the Wills is attached as Exhibit A, and
19 is a copy of a Will that is the true Will of the Decedent. To
20 date, the original of this Will has not been located.
21 Therefore, a second holographic Will is attached as Exhibit B.
22 Substantively, the Wills are similar in that both name
23 Decedent's spouse, JULIANA M. LOZA, Executrix, to serve without
24 bond, and both name her as the primary beneficiary.

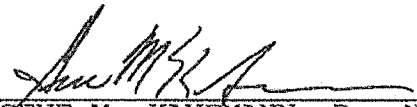
25 At this time, the Special Administrator is not seeking to
26 probate either of these Wills since it appears that the Decedent
27 did not have any assets subject to probate.

28 ///

1 Dated: July 22, 2021

SULLIVAN LAW
A Professional Corporation

2
3
4 By:


GENE M. KAUFMANN, Bar No. 6704
Attorneys for Petitioner,
JULIANA M. LOZA

5
6 1625 State Route 88, Suite 401
7 Minden, NV 89423

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EXHIBIT A

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF RAY WARREN EXLEY, M.D.

I, Ray Warren Exley, being of sound mind wish to provide the following instructions for the dispersion of all of my worldly possessions, including all real and personal property, including all rights owned or assigned to me as patents, or copyrights, and including benefits of any legal proceeding(s) including my divorce from my former wife Lois Margret O'Brien, MD of Los Angeles, CA. I also bequeath all rights and benefits of my Athena Medical Group, Inc., ERISA Retirement Plans and Trust and all Insurance policies known or unknown to which I am a subject beneficiary or owner. I am also the Trustee of the Ray Warren Exley, M.D. Nevada Family Trust and my wife Juliana Loza is the successor Trustee who shall succeed me in that Trust.

I am a citizen and Resident of Stateline, NV 89449 and therefore, I wish that if any probate is necessary, that it will be in Nevada, preferably in Douglas County Courts, in Minden, Nevada.

The primary and irrevocable beneficiary of my entire estate is my wife, Ms. Juliana Mayer Loza Exley, (aka Juliana Loza) to whom I bequeath 100 percent. She shall serve as executor, without bond.

Should Ms. Juliana Loza be unable to serve as Executor, my wife's dear cousin, Ms. Ingrid van Vuerings shall serve as executor, serving without bond. Should Juliana pre-decease me Ms. Van Vuerings shall receive the bequeathment made to Juliana. Should both Juliana and Ingrid pre-decease me, the entirety of my estate shall be passed to my brother, Charles Edward Exley of Humeston, Iowa.

At Charles' sole discretion or should he pre-decease me, Charles may waive receipt of any part or all of his bequest, in favor of his two children, Lisa and Cindy, whom if they or my brother Charles are beneficiaries, may serve at the discretion of Charles Exley as co-executors, without bond.

To my former wife, Ms. Lois M. O'Brien is bequeathed \$10.00 but is otherwise she totally excluded from receiving any benefit or rights to anything of value which is in my estate

Any person who contests these directions, or files litigation challenging this will is automatically excluded 100% from any bequest from my estate, including rights to patents, pensions, or any other assets to be distributed by this will..

Signed

RAY WARREN EXLEY

Date of signing

Witness #1

Signature

Date

James Tucker

Printed name

Witness #2

Signature

Date

Griselle Peterson

Printed name

This will is only one page

EXHIBIT B

② Last W, W & Testimony
 I, Ray Warren Exley MD, Being
 of sound mind have the following
 instructions in the event of my death.

③ This document was written on 2 Aug 2012
 and supersedes and replaces all
 prior wills or other instructions -

④ I appoint Jillian Lora also
 known as Jillian Mayer Lora
 without Bond, RE
 as Executor ~~and~~ Her compensation
 should be as prescribed by applicable
 law - as should all of this will.

1/4 Page 5. I bequeath, give, make transferred
 to Ms. Jillian Mayer-Lora
 all of my worldly assets,

including everything I own.

I instruct Ms Loya that she is to pay my outstanding debts according to her best judgment of whether the claims are honestly justified. I wish that the following persons outstanding bills be paid as soon as possible -

- ① Charles Exley - My brother
- ② Mr Gary Capota, my CPA
- ③ Mr Tom Moran my attorney

2/4 Page#
 If at the time of my death I was before the most recent set of patients on my medical records

expire, they become very valuable. I request Mrs. Goya to share that with the following again in amounts according to her judgment. My suggestions are as follows. If the value is ^{everything} ~~at the time of death~~ ^{at the time of death} - $\frac{1}{4}$.

① My brother & sister (Carol) should get equal shares in amount of between \$100,000.00 to \$500,000.00 per each - each year the profits are strong enough to support this benefit and not compromise any of Mrs. Goya's needs, in her judgment (shared by manager)

2. Jerri Tait should get \$10,000.00 to \$100,000.00/yr - under same terms as #1 above for my self

3. Joan Carol (Blechman) - at 9502 same as number 2 above. High R Place. my former neighbor

3/4 Page #

This is the last Page &
end of this will.

Ray Ely 2 Aug 2012

Witness: Shelly Goldberg 8/2/12
Shelly Goldberg

Witness: [Signature] 8/2/12
Avi OSADON

Code cyl.

I, Ray Ely, add the following
instruction. Should ms. Long die
before me and within 24 hrs of my death
her name should be replaced

4/4 Page 12

with my brother Charles Ely in this will. He will be executor, etc. Ray Ely 8-3-12

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCp 5(b), I certify that I am not a party to this action and I served a true and correct copy of the document entitled NOTICE OF LODGED WILL addressed to:

Elliot S. Blut
300 South Fourth Street, Suite 701
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

☒ BY U.S. MAIL: I deposited for mailing in the United States mail, both regular first class mail and Priority Mail, with postage fully prepaid, an envelope containing the above-identified document at Minden, Nevada, in the ordinary course of business.

☐ BY MESSENGER SERVICE: I delivered the above-identified document to Reno-Carson Messenger Service for delivery to the offices of the addressee.

☐ BY HAND DELIVERY: I hand delivered an envelope containing the above-identified document to the addressee stated above, in the ordinary course of business.

☐ BY ELECTRONIC EMAIL SERVICE: I sent an email to E-Mail addresses of counsel stated above, in the ordinary course of business.

Dated

7/22/2021

By:

Susan Happe
Susan Happe

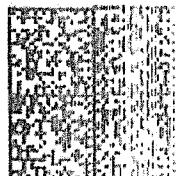


SULLIVAN LAW

NEVADA • CALIFORNIA • ARIZONA

1625 Highway 88, Suite 401

Minden, NV 89423



First-Class
07/22/2021
0324 0061822676

Elliot S. Blunt
300 South Fourth Street, Suite 701
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101